The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JULY 16, 1908. NO 28.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

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TOWNSEND

TO CLOSE OUT

SUMMER GOODS

BIG

REDUCTIONS

ARE BEING MADE

ON = ALL = LINES!

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER.

THE DOG QUESTION.

A Storm of Protest Against the Dog Shooting Ordinance.

On Monday afternoon wherever two or three men were found together, it was safe to gamble on the fact that they were talking about the new dog ordinance which provides for the shooting of unmuzzled dogs on the street.

The occasion of this discussion was the killing of George Keller's pet dog "Foxy," on Market street by John Eifert, the duly appointed dog killer. The circumstances under which it was done were peculiarly aggravating The dog had been muzzled all along, even before the ordinance. It was following Mr. Keller, who took it down to Bart Pursel's tailor shop to give it a drink, and removed the muzzle for that purpose. Miss Alice Keller was there, and as she went out the dog followed her unnoticed, and in five minutes it was a dead dog. Eifert was near the post office, and seeing the dog, followed it down Market street to E. B. Tustin's, where he shot it. The dog yelped lustily, and ran down to the Third street corner where it fell and died.

In a few moments an excited crowd had gathered, and some very emphatic opinions were expressed. There was talk of raising a fund to test the power of the council in court.

It does not seem as though there ought to be any fight between the council and the public in this matter. The council contains some practical business men of good common sense, and when they find that there is an overwhelming sentiment against the present method of disposing of dogs, they will no doubt be willing to modify the ordinance so as to provide a dog pound, with a fine of two dollars, imposed on the owner, the dogs to be chloroformed after 24 hours, if not redeemed.

A respectful presentation of the matter to the council will accomplish much more than threats of prosecution, and personal abuse of the individual members on the streets. Just keep cool, and go at it in the right way, and the thing can be done. If some one interested in dogs will start a petition asking for a change in the ordinance, he can get nine-tenths of the voters of the town to sign, if the street talk is any indication of public sentiment.

CORONER'S FEES.

Judge Evans recently decided that the inquest on the body of James Flanagan, killed in the mines at Centralia on May 6th last, was unnecessary, and therefore the coroner's costs were not allowed.

Coroner Robert Brennan claims that he held the inquest in pursuance of a notice he received from James N. O'Donnell, mine inspector, under sections 2 and 3 of the Act of Assembly of 1891. Brennan contends that it was mandatory upon him to hold the inquest after notice from O'Donnell, and it is said that he intends to take an appeal to a higher court.

SOLICITING COMMITTEE.

At last Friday evening's meeting of the G. A. R., Commander Bittenbender, of Ent Post, named the following soliciting committees to secure money to defray the expenses of the Monument Dedication Day: Representing the Post - William Thomas and W. W. Black; representing the Circle—Mrs. Elizabeth Ent and Mrs. Norman Dewitt.

A MODEL CHIEF.

Chief of Police Weikel of West Berwick, has lost his job, and disappeared from that place, because of his unlawful attachment for a woman named Potter. Both are married, and have children. Last week Friday Weikel was seen going into the Potter house, and a guard was set, including Mrs. Weikel, who watched the place until Saturday afternoon when a wagon was driven to the house and several men carried out a bureau. This was driven at a rapid gait to a house in the outskirts, when Weikel was seen to crawl out of the bureau.

The driver of the wagon was arrested and fined for fast driving. Weikel's resignation was demanded by the council, and he left the town on Sunday evening, leaving his wife and three children destitute.

The poor authorities purchased tickets for Mrs. Potter and two children to Rome, N. Y., where she has friends. She got away just in time to escape an arrest for adultery.

BIG TIMBER OPERATIONS.

To furnish props and sprags for the mine workings in Columbia and Schuylkill counties a company of six men has taken a ten years' contract from the mining officials, and while furnishing material they will also clear a tract of woodland 600 acres in extent in Cleveland township, Columbia county, for agricultural purposes. George Dyer now has about forty men at work cutting down the large trees for mine props and the small saplings for sprags. As fast as the trees are cut down and sawed into the proper lengths a gang of workmen are getting ready for buckwheat planting next month. Besides the forty men employed twenty-eight teams are also kept at work, and in the woods a large stable has been erected for the animals, while a boarding house has been erected for the men.

G. E. LEWIS DEAD.

After an illness of several weeks G. Edward Lewis died at his home on Welsh Hill, this morning at 3:15 o'clock, aged 28 years. He leaves a widow and one child. Mr. Lewis has been a clerk in the post office since April 1st, 1902, and was always obliging. He was of a sunny disposition, and had many friends. He was an active fireman, being one of the leaders of the Winona Fire Company, and last year was president of the Six County Firemen's Association.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, who survive him, and the following brothers and sisters: Moyer Lewis, Charles Lewis, Mary and Dora, all living in Bloomsburg.

The funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WILL REMOVE BODIES.

At a meeting of the councils of the Lutheran and Reformed churches on Wednesday evening, a final agreement was reached by which the bodies in the old burying ground at Center and First streets will be removed to a lot in the new Rosemont Cemetery. This means the removal of an unsightly spot. When leveled down the old cemetery will be a valuable piece of ground.

The weather of the past week has been of varied character, the thermometer ranging from 56 degrees to 104 in the shade. Some grateful showers have cooled the air and gladdened the farmers.

BLACK HAND AT MILTON.

Fruit Dealer Received Demand for $5,000.

Fellipo Larosa is in jail at Sunbury awaiting trial at the next term of court under suspicion of having attempted to extort money from Michael Saso, a fruit dealer at Milton, by approved Black Hand methods. He was arrested after loitering around Mr. Saso's place of business for several days and acting in a suspicious manner. When arrested he had two revolvers and a stiletto in his possession.

On Friday Mr. Saso received a letter purporting to have been sent by the Black Hand Society. In it he was demanded to place the sum of $5,000 at a certain point on the river bridge. The usual threats, in case he refused to comply with the demand, were made. Mr. Saso paid no attention to the letter, but decided to keep his eyes open for the possible offender.

On Sunday evening the actions of an Italian, who was seen loitering about Mr. Saso's place of business, attracted his attention and aroused his suspicions. The State police were communicated with and Private Merritt arrived in town that same evening. In order to more closely observe the actions of the man no arrest was made until Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when the man was arrested, he having hung about the Saso place all of Monday.

He refused to state his business and when searched was found to have in his possession two revolvers and an ugly looking stiletto. He was taken before a squire at Milton and given a hearing, at which he was remanded to jail for trial at the next term of court.

ONLY ONE TERM.

In a speech made to a visiting delegation soon after his nomination, William J. Bryan said:

"The Presidency is the highest official position in the world, and no one occupying it can afford to have his views upon public questions biased by personal ambition. Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligation to his countrymen, he should enter upon the discharge of his duties with singleness of purpose. Believing that one can best do this when he is not planning for a second term, I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that, if elected, I shall not be a candidate for re election.

"This is a nomination as purely from the people as can be, and, if elected, my obligation will be as purely to the people. I appreciate the honor the more because it came not from one person or a few persons, but from the rank and file, acting freely and without compulsion."

GOOD WHEAT CROP.

Despite the dry weather farmers report that the wheat harvest in Central Pennsylvania has been unusually heavy. Never in years have such yields been known. The insect pests have done little damage and the grain seems not only to have suffered nothing from the dryness, but actually to have been benefitted thereby. One Cumberland county farmer has harvested 700 bushels, an average of 30 bushels to the acre. Many of the farmers have already harvested their crops in order to save storage room.

The reservoirs of the Bloomsburg Water Company are to be enclosed with an iron fence. The work will be done by the Richard Manufacturing Company.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered of record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. to the surface right in a lot of ground situate in Centralia.

C. W. Turner and wife to Joseph M. Schain for a lot of ground in Berwick.

Dora Hoppes et al. to Frank Fahringer for a lot of ground in West Berwick.

David A. Michael and wife to Frank Fahringer for a lot of ground in West Berwick.

Thomas A. Hartman to Wm. M. Hopper and Mary C. Hopper for a lot of ground in Espy.

John Jamison and wife et al. to B. W. Cole for the northern half of lot No. 32 in Jamison City.

Joseph E. Davenport and wife to John K. Adams for a lot No. 10 in Evans' Addition to the Borough of Berwick.

William R. Lutz and wife to John K. Adams for lot No. 2 in the J. D. Thompson addition to the Borough of Berwick, in Briarcreek township.

Rosemont Cemetery Company to John K. Grotz for a lot No. 20 in Rosemont Cemetery.

Lydia W. Drinker to Clark E. Dent for a lot of ground in Fernville.

John F. Watson et al. to Sallie C. Watson for a tract of land in Madison township.

Dora Lemony and Callie Rix to Albert Rupert for two pieces of land in Beaver township, containing 13 acres and 62 perches.

Ralph R. John, executor of the estate of John Huffnagle to Heber D. Turner for a lot of ground situate in the village of Mifflinville.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company to Charles A. Beaver for the surface right to a lot of ground situate in Aristes, Conyngham township.

Berwick Land and Improvement Company to John Henry Mease for lot No. 105 situate in the Borough of West Berwick.

C. G. Murphy estate to John J. Langdon for a lot of ground in the Borough of Centralia.

Charles W. Turner and wife to Nanticoke Brick Company, for 150 acres of land situate in Mifflin township.

H. H. Sands and wife to Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Company for right of way over a tract of land in Mount Pleasant township.

Henry B. Heimwrich and wife to Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Company for right of way over a tract of land in Mount Pleasant township.

Charles Reichart and wife to the Peoples' Nanticoke Coal Company for three tracts of land situate in Beaver and Roaringcreek townships containing in all 1503 acres.

ADDISON HOFFMAN DEAD.

Addison Hoffman, son of the late ex-sheriff John W. Hoffman, died at the home of Sheriff C. B. Ent on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, aged 30 years. He had been ill for several months. He is survived by his mother and one sister, Mrs. C. B. Ent. He was turnkey at the jail for a time, but was obliged to resign last February on account of ill health.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Geo. B. Herbert, an old newspaper man, and a writer of fine ability, is in Bloomsburg for the present, and will probably be located here permanently. He has been prominently known throughout the state as a Democratic worker for many years.

Wild West Hold Up Near Sunbury.

Six Masked Men in Daring Robbery on Packer's Island—A Clever Ruse.

Six men, with their faces concealed by black masks, and enforcing their demands with leveled revolvers, perpetrated a daring outrage on Packer's island, between Sunbury and Northumberland early Saturday morning that savored of the wild west in true fashion.

Too late to catch the last car for Sunbury Hiram Young and John Bollinger, two young men of Northumberland, were walking from that place across the island to Sunbury, escorting two girls from Sunbury to their homes, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Suddenly six masked men stepped from the darkness, leveled revolvers at them and told them to throw up their hands. Quick as thought Young took out his pocket book and threw it in the road back of him, and then raised his hands. The highwaymen not noticing the action, searched them and found nothing on Bollinger, but took Young's silver watch, which was a standard railroad time piece, valued at $65. They debated a while undecided whether or not to take their coats, but finally let them go and then disappeared.

The two men with the girls made their way back to Northumberland and took the late train to Sunbury without further adventure. Before daybreak Saturday morning Young returned to the island to look for his purse. He found it where he had thrown it when held up several hours before. It was intact and still contained the $52 of his railroad pay, which he had received on Friday, and which he had cleverly saved from the hands of the thieves.

There is no clue to the identity of the highwaymen which can lead the police to their capture, and they apparently have thoroughly covered their tracks, and made good their escape.

Fifth Anniversary of Public Library.

Every one will find something to interest them at the Public Library rooms. Be sure to attend the reception to be given during the afternoon and evening of July 17th.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention is especially direct and forceful in its language on the planks of immediate public interest and discussion.

It declares for a modification of the manner of issue and the use of injunctions, and for a Department of Labor.

For tariff revision on a revenue basis.

For railroad regulation, the physical valuation of railways, and protection for employes.

For an income tax.

For the regulation and control of trusts.

For publicity in campaign contributions, and against the misuse of patronage.

For ultimate independence for the Philippines.

The arbitrary power of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is denounced, and regulations to curb such power is advocated.

Economy in administration of the Government is pledged, and Republican extravagance is denounced.

In conclusion it says: The Democratic party stands for democracy; the Republican has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic.

The Democratic party is the champion of equal rights and opportunities to all; the Republican party is the party of privilege and private monopoly. The Democratic party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and advancement of the average man; the Republican party is subservient to the comparatively few who are the beneficiaries of governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all, regardless of previous political affiliation or past differences, who desire to preserve a government of the people, and who favor such an administration of the Government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society.

Hon. John G. Harman and Sheriff C. B. Ent returned from Denver on Monday night. J. H. Mercer stopped off at Newark, Ohio, to visit his father.

THE BOON OF SLEEP.

What Slumber Will Do to Keep You in Good Health and Spirits.

If you are to work well, says Cornhill Magazine, you must sleep well. If you are to keep your health and strength and youth—to carry your powers of work with you to the last—you must sedulously pay court to your pillow. If you have much work to do you must not count time spent in sleep to be time lost. It is time gained. It is an essential part of the duty of the day. An old servant used to say: "Well, I have done my work. I have cleaned up and now I'll get my sleeping done." Sleeping was, in her philosophy, a thing to be done—not a passive state, but an active part of her duty. If we do not play tricks with ourselves, if we work hard without overworking ourselves sleep will rarely be coy to us.

REFLECTIONS.

A man may be awfully proud of being a man's man, but he likes it better when the girls like him.

It doesn't do to try to fire the ambition of most men by telling them that across the Alps lies Italy; there are so many bars on the way across they'd never get to Italy even if they started out.—Baltimore American.

Success for a Woman.

Among the most striking pictures in the Paris salon is a portrait of a young woman in white, whose identity is concealed under the title of "Un Robe Blanche." It is hung on the line, and it is safe to predict that it will add much to the reputation of the artist, Miss Flora Lion. This talented young Englishwoman had her first taste of the joys of fame last year in Paris, when her salon exhibit, a portrait of Lady Galway in her coronation robes, won high praise from eminent French critics. Miss Lion is engaged on several portraits in Paris, including one of the Baroness de Marchi, and a miniature of the Marquis del Rio, a Cuban millionaire. When at home Miss Lion's headquarters are in London. She is a pupil of the celebrated Jean Paul Laurens.

Fireproof Crepe Paper.

Fireproof crape paper is the latest. It comes in all the delicate, medium and dark shades that make up the color list in the regulation paper and is guaranteed to be absolutely preproof. Crystallized surface is an additional note of attractiveness. The inflammable nature of ordinary paper decorations is a point that has always to be kept in mind when they come anywhere in contact with lights, but the fireproof variety would not be open to this objection.

An Accomplished Linquist.

Few head waiters know as many languages as a woman named Scheidreiter, who died at Salzburg the other day, aged 73. As a girl of 12 she had taken a position as maid with a wealthy family, and had in the course of years visited all parts of the world, gradually acquiring the faculty of speaking, besides her native German, six languages—English, French, Italian, Arabic, modern Greek and Turkish.

POINTERS.

An ever ready glue pot is a most useful piece of property. It is easily prepared by putting naptha in a wide mouthed bottle and dissolving shellac in it.

When nailing into hardwood, the nails are apt to bend. To prevent this, dip the point of each nail into oil, lard or other grease before hammering them in.

It will be found a good plan to keep peas, beans, rice, barley, coffee and, in fact, all "dry groceries" in glass jars. By this means a moment's glance will acquaint the housewife with the necessity for replenishing her stores.

When bread is baked the loaves should never be set flat on the table or shelf, but should be set on end, one loaf against another, and wrapped closely round with a clean cloth. This makes the crusts tender by keeping in the steam.

One of those "in" and "out" registers in the front hall and a little care on the part of the members of the household to keep them adjusted will save the maid many unnecessary steps, as well as much valuable time to the caller.

Most of the high-grade pressed glass now on the market is so nicely got up that it can be given the brilliancy of cut glass with a trifling exertion. A weekly cleaning with castile soap suds, followed with a polishing with powder, then a daily rubbing with chamois, is all that is necessary.

Art of Wearing Millinery.

Hats should not be tilted forward, but set firmly on the head; the brims are broad enough to assert themselves, and the colorings employed are quite charming, the lightest gray, pervenche blue and the tenderest rose color, says the Queen. We are veering toward the mantilla hat, and there is no raison d'etre for them than for the ordinary hanging veils, which people do not seem to know how to wear properly. Lace draped hats are more American than English, but the mantilla is carried round the crown and a little over the brim and descends well below the waist with much grace.

WOMEN WHO WASTE TIME.

A Time and Place for Everything Is Needed.

Much friction between women is caused by their utter disregard of the value of time. Professional women everywhere complain of the inconsiderate friends who drop in "just for a minute," and stay hours, which time must be made up by redoubled exertions or she must run the risk of giving lasting offense by telling the caller frankly that the call is inopportune and asking to be excused. Women so quick to grasp a point in all else never seem to understand this particular subject as men do. This is due, in a measure, to lack of business training, and yet consideration for others is one of the most charming qualities of the well-bred woman, and one which may be cultivated by every one.

The housekeeper deserves the greatest amount of sympathy, for she is at the mercy of every thoughtless person of her acquaintance, unless she has the courage to take a firm stand and insist upon her rights, as an individual, to her own time and pleasure in receiving her friends. Those who offend most frequently are the women who have no special occupation or aim in life except to have a good time. Those who have accomplished anything have long since discovered that life must be conducted in an orderly manner, if the tasks of the day are to be completed. The woman who has a time and place for everything may be a terror to the friends who toil not, but to the trained worker, whether at home or afield, she is a joy, for she values the passing hours; consequently will not waste those of other people.

Dressy Gown of Striped Silk.

The above gown is made from brown and white striped silk, and a

new idea in shirring is introduced on bodice and sleeves. The stock and small yoke are formed of white gold embroidered silk and outlined with brown velvet ribbon. The deep girdle is brown panne velvet.

With this striking costume is worn a turban of white roses with a large bow of brown velvet ribbon on the left side.

Suggestions for the Housewife.

A good polish for stoves is made of one teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with the stove polish. The brilliance that this polish will give to a stove will last for a long time.

To test the heat of frying fat put in a piece of bread, and if it browns while you count forty, it is right for food prepared from cooked meat or fish, such as croquettes. Use plenty fat, and always strain it before putting it away.

When boiling cabbage take a large saucepan and nearly fill it. When the water boils fast throw in a handful of salt and a piece of soda the size of a pea. Throw in the cabbage and let the water boil fast till the cabbage is soft, keeping the lid off and constantly putting the cabbage under the water. Cabbage cooked fast in this way does not smell offensive and is a good color.

The fashionable flower for table decoration is the camellia. The pure white flower is the most beautiful, and nestling in its dark green leaves makes a picture of purity and coolness. The scarlet and white and faintly tinted camellias are very beautiful also. One of the advantages of this flower for table use is the absence of fragrance. Another is that it lies flat on the table and does not obscure the view across.

Washing Mattings.

Clean the straw matting with warm water in which oxalic acid has been dissolved, applying it with a scrubbing brush; then rinse carefully with clean water, using a soft old cloth, and wipe dry. Clean but a small space at a time.

Souvenirs of the King.

King Edward recently left some cherry stones on his plate at a public function. The moment he left a crowd of American ladies scrambled for them, with the object, it is said, of handing them down to their descendants as family heirlooms.

A Changing Fashion.

After long centuries the fashion in ladies' riding skirts is changing. The old form of side-saddle skirt is giving way to the new style of ride-astride skirt. Orders are coming in for divided skirts in increasing numbers.

OKLAHOMA WOMAN A MARSHAL

She Carries a Gun and Knows How to Use It.

Beulah Reynolds, deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Oklahoma. That is the way it reads on the payroll, and the petite, handsome girl that answers to the name is a real deputy Marshal with authority to carry a six shooter, a privilege which she uses, serving under Grant Victor, Marshal of the district.

Miss Reynolds was born in Randolph county, Mo., and educated at Lexington, Mo. She was in Oklahoma City at the opening of Oklahoma. She regards her appointment under Victor as a political matter. She was taken on as a stenographer, but when she went in she insisted on taking the same oath that any other Deputy Marshal takes and she also is subject to the same rules and duties. So far as known she is the only woman actually in service as a deputy United States Marshal. She has authority to make arrests, raids, serve papers, and even go into the field on special duty.

When she took the oath of office Miss Reynolds was asked if she would go out and make an arrest if it were required and if she would take part in a real fight if it came to a "show down," and it was pointed out to her just what duties are sometimes required of a deputy marshal in tight places.

Her reply was short and to the point.

"I will take the oath, and I am not a quitter."

The next morning when the Marshal came down he found lying on the desk of his new deputy a pearl handled six shooter of excellent make, handsomely engraved and every chamber loaded. He was informed that it shot pretty well and that it was a better gun than it looked. So far there are no notches on this gun, but who knows when there will be? The fact is, the young woman had been carrying the gun when she believed that she needed it, and she knows how to use it.—Kansas City Times.

Woman and Her Hats.

The flower-laden hat is by far the most conspicuous note in millinery this season. Fine black straws are used for the foundation for some lovely floral schemes, and as it takes more than ordinary skill to combine some of the tints shown in fashionable millinery, the inexperienced are always on the safe side when they have their trimmings blended by professional trimmers, employed by all the enterprising establishments nowadays.

WOMAN AND HER HATS.

Roses, pond lilies and tinted orchids are used in the decorative scheme of the hats pictured and in addition to the flowers there is a spray of wheat in gold galoon and a most startling note of cerise in a rosette of ribbon at the back. The roses are pink, the lillies are white and the orchids must blend with the pink of the roses and cerise of the rosette to form a perfect color scheme, but the result is delicious.

Hats of this kind are worn with lingerie frocks and afternoon toilettes of silk and cloth. Their varied color scheme make them suitable for wear with almost any frock, and it is only when one sticks to the one-tone ideas that such a hat cannot be appropriately worn.

Beauty Notes.

The skin constantly throws off impurities, therefore perfect cleanliness and frequent baths are necessary if one wishes a clear complexion.

If the nails are brittle never cut them until they have been soaked in warm water or rubbed with almond oil.

Filing is better to keep the nails the right shape and length than cutting. The palm of the hand is the best polisher one can find.

Never scrape the finger nails. It will thicken and make them uneven and full of ridges.

Never use very hot water to wash the face; it will dry and wrinkle the skin.

When the hair splits clip or singe the ends.

For the Health.

Too heavy bedclothes are often the cause of that tired feeling in the morning.

A sun bath is invaluable for delicate women and children.

The bed linen should always be perfectly dry before sleeping on it.

A walk in the fresh air will do a common headache lots of good.

Warm salad oil will relieve earache.

To Improve the Eyebrows.

Cocoanut oil brushed over the eyebrows will promote their growth and give them a glossy appearance.

SPIRIT AUTOGRAPHS.

Famous Signatures Which Show Strange Lines When Folded.

Nobody can deny that a person's character leaves innumerable indefinable traces of its workings upon the body, the face, the dress, and all material surroundings. One need not be a Sherlock Holmes to divine, upon entering a man's room and finding pictures of chorus girl's arranged along the walls, that the occupant has no prejudice against the theatre; nor is any very deep insight necessary to discover, when all the chairs in the living room are arranged in mathematical order and nothing is ever out of place, that there are not several small boys in the household. Whether these small indications of character can be classified scientifically—whether the lines of the hand, the bumps on the head, the form and relationship of the features can be so studied as to afford a definite and true indication of the owner's character is a question in which everybody is more or less interested.

The illustrations herewith reproduced represent a new cult of character-study—what may be called spirit autographs. How far these weird little figures reveal the truth about the spirits who traced their skeltonlike outlines time and study may show.

There is really no reason to suppose that every trait in the character, every motion of the heart, every thought of the mind does not somehow register itself in a corporeal form.

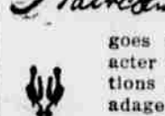
A well-known Washington cartoonist once advanced the theory that the two sides of a man's face revealed his public and private character respectively. Placing a card over one side of the face of a well-known politician, he proceeded to prove his theory thus:

"Here, you see, is a half-closed, crafty, watchful eye, a determined mouth, a firm jaw—that's what this man is in Congressional debate. Now look at the other side. The eye opens frankly, the mouth almost smiles, the whole expression is that of decision tempered by geniality and good humor. That's what he is in the bosom of his family."

In his recent novel, "The Heart Line," Mr. Gelett Burgess makes his hero, a palmist, say:

"Everything that is distinctive must be significant, if only we have the power of interpreting it."

In some way or other we are all students of physiognomy. We all have our likes and dislikes, based on some physical peculiarity. One man will not trust a person whose eyes are very near together; another has no faith in a pointed chin; another objects to stooping shoulders. Generally speaking, however, we no sooner make up our minds that a certain physical attribute goes with a certain character than we find exceptions to the rule. The old adage about red-haired people having bad tempers may owe its force to the fact that a child continually tormented about red hair would be likely to be rather hot tempered in any event.



The truth is that every human trait has its good side and its bad side. The French recognize this in saying that a man has "the defects of his virtues." Your masterful man who can lead men to victory in an emergency may be a tyrant in ordinary life. Some physiognomists think that a high, narrow forehead, with eyebrows sloping upward from the nose, indicates fanaticism, or the capacity to devote the whole energy to an abstract idea. Clearly, the possessor of that sort of face may become a martyr in the cause of religion, or a half-crazy assassin, according to the possession of other elements in his nature which direct his energies rightly or wrongly.

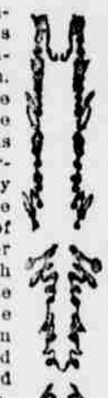
Astrology is another of the alleged sciences which deal with the relation between the spiritual and the material. Each sign is supposed to give the person born under it certain general characteristics, which are modified more or less by the influence of the various planets. President Roosevelt for example was born under the sign of Scorpio, which is the most dynamic of all influences, and the position of the various planets was such as to indicate extraordinary political activity. It would seem, therefore, that the expression "Roosevelt luck" is more than a jest.

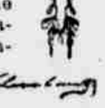
There are people who read character in the way a person wears out shoes. There is an old rhyme about this:

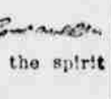
"Wear at the toe, spend as you go.
Wear at the side, live to be a bride.
Wear at the ball, live to spend all."

And as for handwriting, the experts who read character in that are innumerable. Certain definite inferences may be securely drawn. When you get a letter addressed in a neat, clear, graceful feminine hand, it is safe to say the writer is a woman who writes a good deal but does not grow careless in the details of her affairs. It is not hard to distinguish the rugged individual signature of the business man who rarely writes anything but his name from the scrawl of the professional scribbler, or the neat hand of the clerk.

The new art of spirit autography, of which examples are here shown, is akin to the science of interpreting the autograph. For the benefit of those who may wish to practice this art—which needs neither complicated apparatus or long study—it may be explained that any one can do it with a sheet of smooth paper, a rather coarse pen, and ink which flows freely. For complete and swift success with the spirit autograph, sit down at your desk in a calm and untroubled frame of mind and fold the sheet of paper once. Then open it again, write your name quickly upon the line made by the fold, double the paper and hold it for a minute. When it is opened the spirit autograph will appear.







Why He Escaped.

Two men who had not seen each other since they parted after an ocean voyage that was noteworthy for its roughness stopped to talk about the journey.

"Do you remember that particularly rough day on the Banks," one of the men asked of the other, "when you were the only man who went to lunch?" The good sailor allowed that he did.

"Well, sir," pursued the other, "you never knew how near you came to death that afternoon. When Gillen and I saw you coming out on deck with a novel in one hand and a cigar in the other, looking disgracefully well, Gillen said to me: 'Any man who has the nerve to flaunt his ability to stand this rolling in the face of men as sick as we are ought to be thrown overboard.' I agreed with him. But you escaped because neither of us was able to get up to do it."—New York Press.

A Clock on Eiffel Tower.

The Eiffel Tower in Paris is now being used for another practical purpose. Not long ago a wireless telegraph station was installed, and now on the sides of the second section, hundreds of feet above the ground, a luminous clock warns the gay Parisians of the passing span of life. The apparatus flashes forth every minute in huge figures, visible at a great distance. This system was found the only practical one, as the ordinary clock dial would be indistinguishable at such a height.

Ever notice that shortly after destroying anything you find use for it.

A man who has money to throw at the birds can hardly see the sky for the flocks that hover over him.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BURNT SUGAR AN ANTISEPTIC.

Destroys Microbes of Disease—Effect Upon Disagreeable Odors.

The custom of burning sugar in a sickroom is very current among all classes in France, but up to the present has been regarded by scientists as one of those harmless and useless practices which are rather tolerated than insisted upon by the medical profession. But M. Trillat of the Pasteur Institute now assures us that formic aldehyde is given off by burning sugar and is one of the most antiseptic gases known. Five grains of sugar having been burned under a ten liter bell glass, the vapor was allowed to cool. Vials containing the bacilli of typhoid, tuberculosis, carbon, &c., were then introduced. Within half an hour every microbe had succumbed. Again, if sugar be burned in a closed vessel containing rotten eggs or putrid meat, the disagreeable smell disappears. M. Trillat affirms that the formic aldehyde combines with the gases given off by the putrid animal matter and renders them inodorous.

They Stand Alone.

Standing out in bold relief, all alone, and as a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the sick and afflicted, are Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, over-worked, debilitated, nervous, "run-down," pain-racked women, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous remedy for weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness, all catarrhal affections whether of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nasal passages, throat, bronchia, or other mucous passages, also as an effective remedy for all diseases arising from thin, watery or impure blood, as scrofulous and skin affections.

Each bottle of the above medicines bears upon its wrapper a badge of honesty in the full list of ingredients composing it—printed in plain English. This frank and open publicity places these medicines in a class all by themselves, and is a strong guarantee of their merits. They cannot be classed as patent nor secret medicines for they are neither—being of known composition.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, headache and biliousness. In vials, a convenient vest-pocket remedy.

Some people are so exclusive that they object to even having common sense.

ONLY A LITTLE COLD in the head may be the beginning of an obstinate case of Nasal Catarrh. Drive out the invader with Ely's Cream Balm applied straight to the inflamed stuffed up air-passages. Price 50c. If you prefer to use an atomizer, ask for Liquid Cream Balm. It has all the good qualities of the solid form of this remedy and will rid you of catarrh or hay fever. No cocaine to breed a dreadful habit. No mercury to dry out the secretion. Price 75c, with spraying tube. All druggists, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

The spots on the sun don't worry the average mother so much as the freckles on the daughter.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

LONDON'S IMPORTANT CLUBS.

Their Names, Who the Members Are, And What They Stand For.

London's most important club, from the social point of view, is no doubt the Marlborough, which is situated in Pall Mall, not very far from Marlborough House. It owes its prestige to the favor of the King, who still visits it on occasion and has his favorite seat in the dining room, which, it need hardly be said, no one would dream of occupying. Membership is practically confined to the people whom the King regards with favor, or who are in the more exclusive court set. Should his Majesty by any chance visit any of the clubs to which he belongs he is by his own request, treated like any other member, but it need hardly be said that no one would ever dream of approaching him unless special permission were given for the purpose, and the King always speaks first to any one with whom he desires to converse.

One of the most expensive clubs is the Naval and Military, founded in 1862. It is frequently spoken of as the "In and Out" Club, because of the two words placed over the gateways. Entrance to it is obtained by a fee of 40 guineas, and the annual subscription is 10 guineas.

Much older however are the Guards' and the United Service, which opened their doors within two years of one another, the former having been started in 1813 and the latter in 1815, the year in which Waterloo was fought. The Guards' Club has a strict rule against the admission of strangers, and it forbids the playing of round games of cards. The United Service Club, which moved from Charles street to the premises it now occupies in Pall Mall, in 1828, the change having cost close upon £100,000, is commonly called "The Senior," and it has some of the most famous men living on its books, the Kaiser and the Czar being among its honorary members, while such great soldiers as Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and Lord Wolseley are members. The other Service clubs include the Army and Navy, the Junior United Service, the Cavalry and the Junior Naval and Military.

Among the political clubs the most important are the Carlton, for the Conservatives, and the Reform, which is strictly Liberal in its principles. The entrance fee to both is £40, and the annual subscription 10 guineas.

The largest of the political clubs is the Constitutional, which is housed in Northumberland avenue. It has a membership of 6,500, who pay an entrance fee of 10 guineas or 15 guineas and an annual subscription of 7 guineas or 4 guineas, according as they are town or country members.

The National Liberal runs it close in membership with 6,000, while the Junior Carlton, in Piccadilly, has 5,000 members, and the Junior Conservative 3,500.

At the head of the scientific and literary clubs stands the Athenaeum, which was founded in 1824, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments and artists, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, etc. Those who originally came together for the purpose were the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earls of Liverpool and Aberdeen, Faraday, Chantrey, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Davy, the inventor of the safety lamp, Moore, and seven men who were afterward to be Prime Ministers of England.

The social clubs are exceedingly numerous, among the leading ones being the Bath, which combines society with swimming and other sporting accomplishments; the Windham, with the curious entrance fee of 31 guineas and the Wellington, which admits ladies as visitors, as does the Bachelors'.

Among the other famous social clubs are Boodle's, the Cocoa Tree, and the Thatched House.

For those interested in the theatre there are the Garrick, in Garrick street, where famous actors can often be seen lunching as they sit at the tables by the windows; the Green Room, where the less exalted members of the theatrical profession fraternize, and the Savage, which numbers among its members lovers of no less a personage than the King himself.

To satisfy the growing clubbable instincts and desires of women there are close on thirty ladies' clubs. The one with the largest membership is the Empress, which numbers 3,600 women of social position, but the oldest is the Alexandria, which was established in 1884 for "ladies of position" only.—Tit-Bits.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages. English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

No.	FOR	Price
1.	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease	25
3.	Colic, Crying and Wakefulness of Infants	25
4.	Diarrhea of Children and Adults	25
5.	Dysentery, Gripings, Bilious Colic	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	25
13.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Malaria	25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal	25
18.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	25
19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker	25
30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	25
34.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	25

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Medical Book sent free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

The Eyeball and Vision.

Dr. Alexander Schaefer has been investigating the vision of many animal species and has found that the size of the eyeball is the principal factor o the acuteness of vision. The bovine species has the sharpest sight. The second place is occupied by man and the horse, which have nearly equal visual powers; the third by the sheep. Small, and especially small-eyed animals, whether mammals, birds, amphibia or reptiles, have very poor sight. Owls and birds are the only birds that possess great acuteness of vision. It has long been known that dogs have such indistinct vision that as a rule a dog is not able to recognize his master by sight alone.

An Animal Census.

According to an official of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, the latest enumeration of the animals known to science includes no less than three hundred and ninety species. The real number is believed to be much larger.

It has been estimated that of insects alone the earth harbors two million species; but the late Professor Riley, a recognized authority on the subject, held even that estimate as far too low. According to his opinion, ten million would be a moderate estimate of the number of insect species. The number of individuals is, of course, incalculable.

Paper Famine.

There can be no doubt that within a very few years the shortage of paper will work some very curious changes in certain familiar aspects of life. Paper is made from grasses and wood pulp, but so far as newspapers are concerned, almost entirely from the latter. The rise in paper is already causing alarm in Europe. When morning newspapers are no more the nations will probably relapse into barbarism until the forests have grown themselves again.—Indian Daily News, Calcutta.

A Mild Remonstrance.

He was a kindly old clergyman, and he hated to have to suspect the honesty of any one. But at last it was impossible to ignore the quality of the milk, and he approached the milkman very nervously.

"I merely wish to remark," said the good man in his kindliest, mildest manner, "that I require milk for dietary purposes, and not for use at christenings."—Detroit News-Tribune.

Doctored Tea.

The tea importers are asking that the inspection of tea be transferred from the Treasury to the Agricultural Department—on the ground, apparently, that the scientific experts of the latter will be better able to detect and stop fraudulent purposes. Cheap teas, they say, are frequently adulterated with indigo and talc to make them resemble better grades, and these adulterants are said to be unwholesome.

They Had the Habit.

"You reporters make me tired," said the cartoonist, who had strolled in to borrow tobacco. "Why for instance, do you always say a subject is to be 'probed' when you mean investigated?"

"Perhaps for the same reason that you fellows always represent a working man as wearing a square paper cap," replied one of the traduced.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CAST UP BY THE SEA.

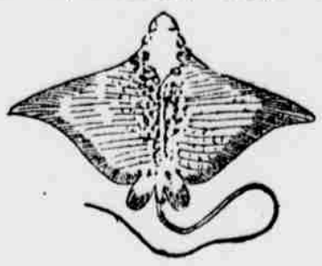
Strange Return of the Lost Captain's Picture After Many Years.

They that go down to the sea in ships learn much of the mysteries of life. From the coast of Africa, there traveled to Scarboro, Me., the painting of an old-time sea captain of that town, who long years ago was lost with all on board his ship in the China seas. The ship sailed from the home port with every prospect of a successful voyage, but she never returned to the home land. Years went by and she was given up as lost; Her name was taken from the shipping list, and no news came back to the waiting ones at home. Long afterwards a passing vessel picked up off the African coast the portrait of an American sea captain such as the Chinese artists paint, and on the back of the picture was the captain's name and that of the port from which he sailed. The painting was forwarded to the little American town, and it was found to be a picture of the Scarboro sea captain, master of the lost vessel that had left the harbor so many years ago.—Kennebec Journal.

The Jokes of the Sea.

The rays and skates are the jokes of the sea. Their bodies are as flat as the pancakes made by the man in white on a griddle in the window of a "beef-and" restaurant. Their eyes look upward and they have tails as slender and tapering as a whip of a ringmaster of a circus.

In the United States the most common rays are called "skates." The whip-tailed rays, because of



SPOTTED STING-RAY.

their long, slender tails with their erectile spines at the end, capable of inflicting severe and dangerous wounds, are frequently called sting-rays. The common sting-ray feeds on oysters, clams and other valuable mollusks and in the Atlantic waters is known as the "clam-cracker."

Of the skates, the commonest as well as the smallest species on the Atlantic coast is known as the tobacco-box; the largest is aptly called the barn-door. On the Western coast of the United States is found the big skate, which reaches a length of six feet, two feet larger than its Eastern relatives.

COMMON SKATE.

Because of its habit of rolling itself up when caught the common skate has been called "bonnet skate." It is also known as the "hedgehog ray."

On the New Jersey coast the trawl fishermen cut off the broad, fleshy "wings," and they are sold for "saddles," sometimes bringing five and even ten cents a pound. These men call the fish "possum," "sea possum," and "bob-tailed skate." As a rule anglers throw the fish back into the water as being of no value.

Old 'Cello Found.

An old 'cello, which the owner at Mount Noorah, Victoria, sent to be repaired, was found to bear the label Nicolo Amati, and the date 1625. There was also found a record of the instrument having been repaired by Louis Dandeh of Versailles in 1781, for Louis XVI.

The domestic service problem is the pig in the clover problem—first to get the domestics into the circle, then to keep them there.

The family is a despotism governed by the meanest member. It is not the strongest, but the worst-tempered, who rules.

"Many a young man who has confidently thought himself a young woman's intended has found out later that he was only her pretended."

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The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation. Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

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THURSDAYS 1908	SUNDAYS
July 16 & 30, Aug. 13, & 27	July 19, Aug. 2, 16, & 30
$4.75 ROUND TRIP	$4.50 ROUND TRIP
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THURSDAY TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

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For full information concerning leaving time of trains, consult small hand bills or nearest Ticket Agent.

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Pennsylvania Railroad

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO

NIAGARA FALLS

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Round-Trip Rate **$7.30 from East Bloomsburg**

Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with Special Train of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the

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6-25-16t

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.

*Saturday night only.

†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M. †	P.M. †	P.M. †	A.M.
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 26
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 05
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 36
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	f7 38	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD

	A.M. †	A.M. †	P.M. †	A.M.	22 A.M. †
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	.....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8 25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. § Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN W. KERN,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
WEBSTER GRIMM,
of Bucks County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
JOHN G. McHENY,
of Benton.

FOR MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE,
WM. T. CREASY,
of Catawissa,

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
FREEZE QUICK,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN MOUREY,
of Roaring Creek Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
CHARLES L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
CLYDE L. HIRLEMAN,
of Benton Borough,
(Second Term.)

HARRY CREASY,
of Bloomsburg.
(Second Term.)

THE TICKET.

The Democratic National Convention has nominated William Jennings Bryan and John W. Kern as their standard bearers in the Presidential campaign. We have placed their names at the head of the political announcements, and will give the ticket our warmest support.

Mr. Bryan, twice a Presidential nominee, has been before the public eye for the past twelve years, and is so well known that a biographical sketch is unnecessary.

John W. Kern was born December 20, 1849, at the village of Alto, Howard county, Indiana. His father, Dr. Jacob W. Kern was a Virginian by birth, who removed to Shelby county, Ind., in 1836, and lived there until 1846, when he moved into the new Northern country. Kern's mother was Nancy Liggett and she and Dr. Kern were married in Warren county, Ohio.

In 1854, when John was five years old, the family removed to Warren county, Iowa. From the time he went to Iowa until he was 15 years old he did not see a railroad train. The family moved back to Howard county in 1864. In the 60's, while still in Iowa, Mrs. Kern died. Two children were left, John and his sister, who is now Mrs. Isaac Engel of Danville, Va.

John was educated in the district schools and he continued this education by attending the Indiana Normal School of Kokomo, Ind., riding horseback 10 miles each day. Later he taught school near Alto. He earned money to enter Ann Arbor, graduating from the law department of Michigan University in 1869. He immediately began practicing in Kokomo, Ind.

Mr. Kern has been president of the Commercial Club and has always been conspicuous in all State and Civic movements. Mrs. Kern, who is his second wife, and whom he married in 1895, is prominent in all of the social and literary affairs of the city. Miss Julia Kern, their daughter, is well known socially. There are two other children—John W. Kern, Jr., aged 9, and William H. Kern, who is now 5 years old.

The nominee is one of the best-known men in Indiana and though he has made two losing races for Governor as the nominee of his party he led his ticket on both occasions and has since then been regarded as the leader of the party in his State. When just 21 years of age and only entering upon his profession as a lawyer, he was "drafted" to make the race for the Legislature in the Republican county of Howard, but was defeated, after which he was chosen city attorney of Kokomo for six terms over Republican aspirants.

In 1884 he was nominated for reporter of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket. He was elected and served four years. In 1890 he was elected a State Senator from his county, and in 1900 and 1904 was nominated for Governor, but was defeated.

Since 1884 he has resided in Indianapolis, where he served as City Attorney under the last two administrations of Mayor Thomas Taggart, from October 1897 to October 1901.

Before the St. Louis Convention of four years ago Mr. Kern's name had been prominently mentioned among the Vice Presidential possibilities.

In 1907 he was the caucus nominee of the Legislative minority for United States Senator, and received the entire Democratic vote in both Houses.

Mr. Kern has not always agreed with his party, but he has always bowed to it when it announced its principles in convention. Prior to the assembling of the State Convention in 1906 he was a pronounced gold advocate and made a number of speeches to deter the party from declaring for free silver. He was beaten in the convention, and when the Chicago Convention nominated Bryan on a free silver platform he yielded his individual judgment and went to work for the ticket. In reply to the criticisms of some of his gold Democratic friends and of the opposition press, he declared that the party law as enunciated in the platform was higher than the individual judgment and if a man were a Democrat, as he was, it was his duty to hold his judgment on political questions subordinate to that of the majority of the party.

It was through Kern's fealty to Bryan and the Chicago platform that he won the regard of Bryan, and in the years that have passed this regard has ripened into a genuine friendship on the part of Bryan and into generous admiration on the part of Kern.

While not a polished orator, John W. Kern is a forcible and logical speaker and campaigner of more than ordinary tact and ability. He tells a story illustrative of his position on any question well and has the faculty of getting a crowd in sympathy with him wherever he speaks.

He is thoroughly acquainted in Indiana. Those who have backed him for Vice President believe that this strength will be greatly augmented this year, and they will make a special effort to awaken State pride in his behalf.

Though not a polished orator, Kern's delivery is so forcible and his logic so convincing that there is no doubt but he will make a creditable campaign for the ticket.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

TAFT AND TRADE.

Mr. Bryan's nomination was announced Friday morning. On that and the following day there were several favorable items of commercial news. As a result of them the New York *Tribune* came out on Sunday with the announcement that "business interests of all kinds in the East, West, North and South are moving rapidly toward a normal condition." For several weeks past there has been a slow movement toward better times which has been noted from week to week in these columns. Probably *The Tribune's* jubilation is slightly exaggerated. The Commercial and Financial *Chronicle* says more calmly: "No doubt the current week has afforded evidences of an improving business outlook." It will be observed that the current week is the week during which Bryan and Kern were nominated. Dun's Review is less optimistic; it says: "Further small net gains are recorded in commercial progress, favorable reports predominating, although the tendency is by no means definite."

The Taibune's crowing over trade conditions follows hard upon the action of the Democratic convention. It says: "The revival assumed a pronounced character immediately after the close of the Chicago convention." We have not observed in the trade reports that the Chicago convention had any perceptible effect upon the amount of buying and selling that was going on. *The Tribune* continues that "the nomination of Bryan, whose election would be considered most deploring (deplorable?) from a business standpoint, has no depressing effect because it had been expected and fully discounted. His election is not conceded by any business man."

This is an engaging combination of trade and politics. Business has been moving on an up-grade for several weeks. It continued to advance after the Taft nomination; therefore that was the origin of it for political purposes. It continued to advance after the Bryan nomination, but that was because his nomination had been discounted and business men did not think he could be elected. We shall get this sort of trade news in the Republican papers for four months. When trade improves it will be due to the expectation of Taft's election. When it falls off it will be due to apprehensions of Bryan's election. The truth is that Presidential campaigns and prospects have vastly less influence upon trade than political organs are wont to represent. The facts are that Bryan is nominated and trade continues to improve.—*Record.*

Feared Without Reason.

Dr. Herbert L. Burrell of Boston, in an address before the American Medical Association recently, said:

"The medical profession and many of the public are afraid of the press. Whether this position on the part of the public is justified or not need not be discussed. I never had occasion to appeal to the press for assistance and co-operation in any public measure without receiving hearty but at all times, to my mind, indiscreet assistance. Newspapers will publish what they think the public wants to know, but not what we think the public ought to know. They assume, quite properly, the right of decision. The greatest power that we can have to diffuse information is the public press. Let us be frank with it and I believe that it will almost invariably be honest with us."

Culm Fire Threatens Railroad.

Some anxiety is being felt by the officials of the Wilkes Barre & Hazleton third-rail line owing to the fact that the culm bank of the Empire colliery, Wilkes-Barre, is on fire, and the flames are approaching that part of the bank along which the third-rail line runs. The danger point is on Northampton street, Wilkes-Barre. It is feared that the culm bank extends under the car track, in which event caves are likely to result from the culm being burned. A close watch is being kept on the danger point.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1908.

The nomination of John W. Kern of Indiana, as Bryan's running mate on the Democratic ticket makes it certain that the battle ground of the coming campaign will be in the Middle West. Close friends of the Nebraska leader have repeatedly declared in the last few months that Bryan no longer looked to New York or the East for sympathy or support. He and his immediate advisers were disposed to write the East down permanently as the "Enemy's Country," and cease to waste their time and energy in trying to make inroads in it while there was a more promising field of endeavor in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, where the Republican party has been radicalized and the party ties of thousands of Republicans unmistakably loosened.

The fact that Bryan has now turned away from the several candidates for the Vice Presidency presented by the Empire State and chosen his running mate from Indiana seems to prove that the idea of abandoning the East is to be given practical effect this year by the Democratic National Committee, which Bryan will absolutely dominate.

CHOICE REGARDED AS WISE.

The choice of Kern is regarded by Democrats here as an eminently wise one, in the light of the supposed Bryan plan of campaign. He is a man of ability and popularity and his name on the Democratic ticket will arouse the State pride and enthusiasm of the Hoosier Democracy.

The State for years has been in every campaign debatable ground. Just now the Republican party in the State is badly split up. The failure of the Republicans to renominate Fairbanks will still further weaken it, not because the Vice President is particularly popular there, but for the reason that he and his friends will have no immediate stake in the campaign and will probably sulk in their tents instead of getting out and hustling for the ticket as they would have done had he been on it.

In Ohio the lack of harmony and organization in the Republican party are notorious and the conditions there are likely to get worse before they get better. This will be especially the case if the Administration and Taft people carry out their suspected purpose of backing Representative Theodore E. Burton for the Senatorship against Foraker whom many of the Taft people are bent on eliminating from Ohio politics. The Foraker following are aware that the Taft crowd can do this if they go at it with determination and the bare announcement of the fact that Taft has given his consent to the attempt will be apt to drive thousands of the Foraker supporters into the Democratic party. In this situation there would be a very good chance of the Democrats capturing the State this fall, despite the fact that an Ohio man is the Republican candidate. The Foraker men are desperate and will not hesitate to bolt once they become convinced that their leader is marked for slaughter by Taft and the Administration.

ILLINOIS DOUBTFUL, TOO.

In Illinois the condition of the Republicans is better than in the neighboring States, and in normal times probably there would be small hope of the Democrats carrying it But the times are not normal, and will hardly become so before November. The industrial and business depression is still keenly felt in Chicago, where thousands of men are idle. The labor element of the city is very strong and thoroughly radical in its political tendencies, and for this element Mr. Bryan will make a most determined play. He is expected to make a personal canvass of the city and surrounding region, as he did in 1896 and, again, in 1900, and, if there is much business and industrial depression there toward the close of the campaign, the Republicans cannot fail to suffer heavily. Bryan will, no doubt, devote most of his campaigning to the States of the Middle West, and he may be expected to work even more energetically than he did in his two previous campaigns.

The feeling here is that there are the liveliest sort of times ahead in politics.

SUBSTANTIAL

Lowering of Suit Prices!

Today we commence a period of Suit Selling destined to be the best in the department's history. To get quickly to the bottom of the matter, these few facts are told. Within a very short time the space occupied by these suits will be taken for advance summer garments. This low price method is taken to get what Spring Suits remain out in time to accommodate the new arrivals.

The following prices will prove interesting to the woman who has yet to purchase her Spring Suit.

$10.00 SUITS FOR $7.50.

Latest styles stripes and plain colors. Sale Price $7.50.

$12.00 SUITS FOR $9.98.

Blue and brown, self striped Panama, Prince Chap Style. Sale Price $9.98.

$14.00 SUITS FOR $10.00.

Worsteds and self stripe Panama, Prince Chap and Cutaway style. Sale Price $10.00.

$17.50 SUITS FOR $15.50.

Excellent quality of Chiffon Panama, blues, browns and black. Jacket 27 inches, ¾ fitting back with dip front, worth $20.00. Sizes 14 to 40. Sale Price $15.50.

$18.00 and $20.00 SUITS FOR $12.98.

Sizes 14 to 36—every suit a new creation.

22.50 and 23.00 SUITS FOR 16.00

Elegant materials and tailorings—blues, brown and greens. Many of the best models. Sale Price $16.00.

25.00 SUITS FOR 17.50.

Excellent assortment, most all sizes in this lot. Best styles included. High grade handsome materials.

32.00 and 35.00 SUITS FOR 25.00.

The newest creations. Some of them copies of fine imported models, fine quality of fabrics—good color variety. Sale Price $25.00.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

We Have Ten Styles of

Envelopes and Paper to Match

—FOR—

Invitations, Acceptances, Regrets Announcements, &c.

Full size Wedding with two Envelopes, down to Billet-doux size with Card to Fit.

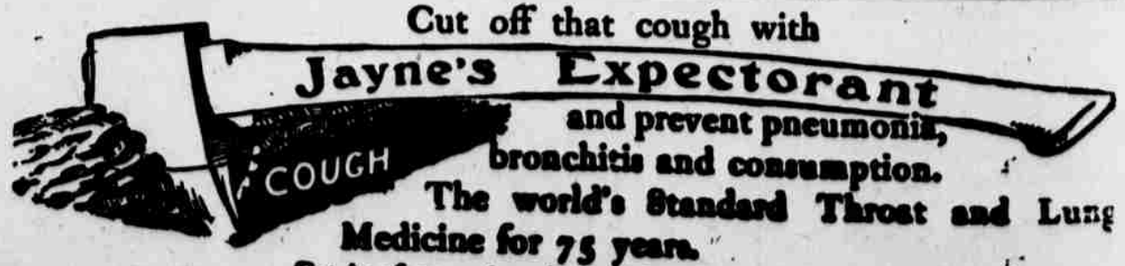
Twenty-Four Styles of Type

FOR CARDS AND INVITATIONS.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.



Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption. The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

GREAT

Clarance Sale This Week

of Seasonable Shoes for Men. Oxford Ties, Low Shoes and Pumps. The greatest money saving sale of Men's Oxfords and Low Shoes that we have ever announced. Right at a time when you want a nice cool and comfortable shoe.

15% Reduction

on Men's Oxfords, Low Shoes and Pumps, this week only. Patent Leather, Russian Calf, Gun Metal and Vici Kid.

The Progressive Shoe Store

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 16 1908

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Danville Man in Suit for $80,000,000.

The fact is not generally known here that there lives in Danville the chief claimant in a suit about to be instituted against the city of Wilmington, Delaware, to recover to heirs of Charles Springer over 1800 acres of leased land upon which the major part of the city of Wilmington is built. The value of the land is estimated at about $80,000,000.

The fortunate individual in question is our townsman, Jacob Aten, the great great grandson of Charles Christopher Springer, the original owner of the tract.

The land was leased to the city of Wilmington about 125 years ago, in three leases, the last of which ran out in 1895 or thereabout, which should have thrown the land directly back to the heirs. The amount involved, however, was so great and the questions involved so weighty that many thousands of dollars have been expended and much work undertaken in preparation for the suit. Now everything is in readiness and it remains only to finish up the minor details before the suit will be begun.

Mr. Aten bases his claim on the fact that through his mother, a daughter of John Springer, who was a grandson of the original Charles, he is the great, great grandson of Charles and the oldest surviving descendant, and chief heir to the legacy.

Mr. Aten has in his possession all the documents necessary to prove the line of direct descent and on which is based the entire suit. They include among other things, the family bible of Conrad Springer the son of Charles as well as a genealogy of the house of Springer dating back to Carl of Sweden who lived several generations prior to the birth of Charles.

The fight has been in progress about 30 years. Two organizations have been formed embracing in one or the other all the claimants of the estate, the western organization with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, and the eastern organization with headquarters in this city. Money has been contributed from time to time, so that at present the organization has ample means in its treasury to meet all expenses.

A significant fact in connection with the claim, is that the city of Wilmington has virtually recognized the claim that it stands on leased ground, by refusing to sell a foot of the land in question at any time within the last hundred years, every so called property holder on the tract really being a lessee of the city.

The majority of the near heirs reside in Montour county. Conrad, the son of Charles, lies buried at Strawberry Ridge and his children with two exceptions all settled within a radius of twelve miles of this city.—*Danville News.*

Examinations for Certificates.

Sixteen persons took the examination for provisional certificates at the High School building on Monday before County Superintendent W. W. Evans. This is one of the largest classes to take the examination this year, although so far the county superintendent has examined 145 young men and women from all over the county for provisional certificates. The next examination will be held in the High School in this town on Monday, July 20.

Albra W. Baker, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DISEASES OF CHILDREN A SPECIALTY

Corner of Third and West Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hours:—Until 10 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Both Telephones.

5-7-6m

The Democratic Campaign Fund.

When Mr. Bryan proposed to Mr. Taft that they unite in a request to Congress to pass the bill providing for publicity in campaign contributions Mr. Taft replied that he had already expressed to Senator Burrows his wish to see that bill passed. Personally, that was enough; the Republican candidate stands with the Democratic candidate. But Mr. Bryan's convictions on the subject of political finance are already being put into practice, and we see no indication that the Republican committee intends to pay any attention to Mr. Taft's convictions. Treasurer Sheldon says he will obey the law of New York, but that does not call for a disclosure of the amounts and the identity of contributors till three weeks after the election.

Publicity, however, is not the only thing that is needed to prevent the sale of political organizations to parties that have an interest in legislation. It is important that corporations shall not contribute at all, for the corporation in such a case is simply its president or some of its officers who have no right to apply the corporate funds to other purposes than the business of the corporation. It is also important that no individual shall contribute so large a sum as to have a claim for special consideration upon the party managers. It often happens that the candidate does not know of the financial claim of the seeker for an office or a legislative favor, but the chairman or treasurer of the committee sees that the big contributor gets what he wants.

The Democratic National Committee has taken a more advanced position on these points than any other political committee in our history, and a more advanced position than Mr. Taft assumed in his reply to Mr. Bryan. The committee will accept no contributions from corporations, and no contribution of more than $10.000 from any source. All gifts of over $100 will be made public October 15, and thereafter as fast as they are made; and no money will be received after November 1.

The Democratic party will go into the election absolutely unmortgaged. Does any one suppose that the Republican party will do the same?—*Ex.*

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

A Noise Like a Fish.

The Cleveland, Ohio *Leader* of recent date contained the following:

There is a man at the Opera House with the Howe show who can "make a noise like a fish." He is paid for doing so, too. This mer-man is D. J. Tasker, one of a trio of stars who do not let themselves be seen. The moving pictures alone have the limelight, while the actors remain behind the curtain and produce the sounds which add realism to the views. The other two stars are F. C. Morgan and Jack Carleton.

Each is a student of different noise making. Mr. Morgan studies all wild and domestic animals. He can bark like the different breeds of dogs, cry like a cat, roar like a lion, bleat like sheep and imitate calls of other quadrupeds. Bird imitations is the study of Mr. Tasker, who gives the natural vociferation of the feathered families. Besides his whistling ability he has mastered the art of duplicating the different sounds of water -- the steady waves and splashing

Nobody is allowed near these imitators to see how they make so many sounds, but Mr. Tasker admits that all his water imitations are done by different combinations of sand paper all of his own invention and manufacture. The other member, Mr. Carleton, does the villain's work, and whenever things are being demolished he is the star. When not crumbling houses or breaking furniture he operates the different bells and gongs used in the performance.

These performers have regular rehearsals in getting acquainted with the conversation and imitations to be used for new films.

Wenner and Beishline Reunion.

The committee on time and place for holding the above reunion reported to me that the time and place selected for the occasion is Saturday, August 1st, and Whitenight's Grove at Zaner Station, being the 4th annual Wenner reunion, with the addition of the Beishline descendants.

An interesting program will be arranged, and the addresses will be limited to five minute speeches, except the addresses of welcome and response, which will be limited to ten minutes each. All recitations should be short and pithy. The exercises will be interspersed with music. We hereby extend an invitation to all who may feel an interest in these reunions, whether they be relatives, friends, or neighbors. Come one and all and have a good time. By order of Committee.

JOHN C WENNER,
Pres. of Association,

A. U. Lesher, F. E. Wenner, Wm. Kindig, } Committee. Benton, Pa.

Mrs. Elijah Shutt is seriously ill. She is in her 92nd year.

C. S. Fornwald is spending a few days at Gettysburg.

Miss Ella Watson, now residing in Elizabeth, N. J., is visiting in Bloomsburg.

Dr. Waller and his two daughters and son arrived safely in England on schedule time.

A. J. Emmett has sufficiently recovered from his recent injury by falling off a wagon, to be removed to his home in Hemlock township.

Leoni Melick, Esq., of Philadelphia, visited his brother P. W. Melick in Light Street over Sunday. He spent Monday calling on friends in Bloomsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Schoch, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McKelvy and daughter Margaret are taking an automobile trip which will include Gettysburg and other points.

The last issue of the Normal *Quarterly* contains 32 pages, including a full account of all the events of commencement week, and much interesting information about the Alumni. It is issued by the school four times a year. Prof. Dennis is the editor-in-chief.

Concerts were given last Sunday afternoon by both of the bands of town. The Citizens' Band rendered a fine program at Columbia Park, and the Bloomsburg Band was engaged at Paules' grove, this side of Danville. Both concerts were well attended.

Charles W. Sterling, who has been manager of the grocery department of F. P. Pursel's store, has accepted a position as manager of a store at Mifflinburg. He has had long experience in the business and is thoroughly competent. He and his family have many friends here who will be sorry to have them leave town.

D. J. Tasker has signed with Lyman H. Howe for another year, at an increased salary. He is now the senior manager for Howe, and has charge of the best one of five outfits that Howe has on the road, visiting only the cities and large towns.

Mr. Tasker went to Pittsburg on Tuesday for a few days.

The valuable and instructive series of articles on Commercial Law, published for some months in the Philadelphia Sunday *Record*, and which recently terminated, will be published in book form by the author. Any person desiring this valuable educator should communicate with Utley E. Crane, The Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia.

Angered by the action of the Lewisburg Borough Council in placing a tax of $30 per mile on its mains laid in the streets, the Lewisburg Gas Company has raised the price of fuel gas 25 per cent. The company states that this raise is made necessary "by the extra expense imposed on the Lewisburg Gas Company." The increase took effect July 1.

Mrs. Carola Kitchen Ferguson died at her home last Friday at Denver, Colorado, aged about 30 years. She was the daughter of Mrs. D. W. Kitchen of this town. Her mother and brother recently went to Denver and reached there a short time before her death. Mrs. Ferguson had many friends here who learned of her early demise with regret.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LITERARY INSTITUTE and STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Bloomsburg, Pa.

1908-1909.

New Science Hall, costing $75,000—Laboratory Methods—Good Gymnasium — New Library and Recreation Rooms — Well-Drilled Model School, with ample accommodations—New Athletic Field—Remodeled Kitchen Equipment—Improved Dining-Room Service—Free Tuition to Prospective Teachers—Healthful Location—33 Passenger trains daily—Fall Term opens Sept. 8, 1908—Classes begin Wednesday, Sept. 9th. For various courses and rates see catalogue. Address

D. J. WALLER, JR.,
Principal.

NEW CHURCH ORGANIZED.

The Eighth street mission has been organized as the Pentacostal Church of the Nazarene, twenty-one persons enrolling as members. H. G. Trumbar of Reading, presiding elder, was present, and preached an able sermon. Mrs. Bessie Larkin of Philadelphia is in charge for the present.

GONE TO CAMP.

W. K. Beagle, Bruce Hartzel, William Fry, Clarence O'Blosser, Ray Reifeldeifer, Henry Shoemaker and Lewis Titel, all of Bloomsburg, and members of Co. F, 12th Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, have gone to Gettysburg for the annual encampment.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

Electrocution for Dogs.

Among other towns in Pennsylvania that have put the ban on muzzleless dogs is Hazleton, and it has remained for an electrician of that place to advance probably the best method for dispatching dogs that fall into the hands of the officers.

This electrician agrees to electrocute the dogs and to do the job with neatness and dispatch. The method will be easy. All that is required is to attach a wire, connected with a battery, with a cage in which the dog is confined, complete the circuit and the dog is dead.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. No beginners taken, and no evening lessons, owing to band and orchestra work. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

"Dreamland" is no more. Last Saturday night was its last performance, though this fact was not announced. Financial difficulties are said to be the cause of its demise. That there were too many of these shows in town is a self-evident proposition.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry James Clark, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Henry James Clark, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased, have been granted to H. B. Clark, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

H. B. CLARK,
7-2-6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel J. Sullivan, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Daniel J. Sullivan, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

JOSEPH R. MURPHY,
John G. Harman, Att'y. Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa.
6-25-6t.

IN RE, ESTATE OF KATE J. POPE, DECEASED.

Notice to Creditors, Legatees and all Parties Interested.

Take notice that W. C. Johnston, Executor of the will of the said testatrix, has presented his petition to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, praying for a construction thereof and an adjudication of the alleged intestacy of the decedent as to the balance of her estate in Lenawee County, State of Michigan, and that said Court has fixed Monday, August 3, 1908, at the Court House at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, as the time and place of hearing the said petition, when all parties interested may appear and be heard.

W. C. JOHNSTON,
7-9-2t. Executor.

'Phone Train Dispatching.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Will Adopt Plan on All Branches.

Within a few months at least the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway company, will adopt the telephone system of train running on the local branch as well as on all divisions of the road. This will greatly economize the cost and will also circumvent the eight hour telegraphers' law.

The following telegram sent out from the office of William H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western explains the plans of his company in adopting this latest improvement, which will throw a great many operators out of work:

New York, July 12.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad will initiate a new train-dispatching system within the next thirty days, using telephones to direct the movements of trains instead of the telegraph system now in vogue. Division superintendent Edward M. Rine has had a miniature telephone system set up in his office, and in the last few days it has been inspected by the officials of several other railroads. It is probable that the system will be adopted by some of them.

Officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western said that the system had been adopted by the road because it would facilitate the moving of trains, and also be a means of economy, the eight hour law for telegraph operators having put all railroads to additional expense.

The work of installing the new system is under way, and on some divisions will be adopted within the next month. On others the installation may be delayed for some little time, but the work will be hurried on all divisions.

Work is now progressing on the last span of the Mifflinville bridge. By the end of this month it will probably be in shape to be crossed on foot.

An Honest Doctor Advised Peruna.

SYLVESTER E. SMITH.

Robust Health Ruined.

MR. SYLVESTER E. SMITH, Room 218, Granite Block, St. Louis, Mo. writes: "Peruna is the best friend a sick man can have.

"A few months ago I came here in a wretched condition. Exposure and dampness had ruined my once robust health. I had catarrhal affections of the bronchial tubes and for a time there was a doubt as to my recovery.

The Sick Man's Friend.

"My good honest old doctor advised me to take Peruna, which I did and in a short time my health began to improve very rapidly, the bronchial trouble gradually disappeared, and in three months my health was fully restored.

"Accept a grateful man's thanks for his restoration to perfect health."

INTEREST TO YOU.

We are now giving you extra large interest on your money in the way of Big Reduction in prices of many lots of goods. It will pay you to visit the CLARK STORE.

GALATEA CLOTHS

For Suits, Skirts and Childrens wear..... 15c yd

DRESS GINGHAMS.

A lot of 12½c Dress Ginghams at..... 10c yd

32 in. PERCALES

in Newest Patterns for Wash Suits, Waists, Skirts, &c., regular 12½c goods....now 10c

WHITE PETTICOATS

A big line newest effects, all prices. See the 85c., 98c., $2.00 and $2.50.

HOSIERY

All kinds, All Colors. All Prices. See them.

WHITE DRESS GOODS

All kinds for all purposes. All at special prices. Come and see the goods. You can save money.

PRINTED BATISTE

Regular 16c goods. Good patterns.....now 2½c

TAILORED SUITS

Away down go the prices on these fine stylish Suits. Nearly ½ off now. See them.

16c PERCALES NOW 12½c

All the newest printings including plain colors, best goods of kind made. Yard wide, now 12½c yard.

KNIT UNDERWEAR

Fine line regular sizes, and for stout or large people.

THE CLARK STORE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

TOUR TO YELLOWSTONE PARK AND THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

In northwestern Wyoming in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, lies one of nature's richest treasures—the Yellowstone National Park. Set apart by Act of Congress for the enjoyment of mankind, it is America's greatest show ground. To visit this Park is to see nature in a variety of majestic moods. Mammoth hot springs, with multicolored terraces, cliffs of glass, beautiful lakes, mighty falls, glorious canyons, and geysers of all descriptions, are found in this wonderful region.

On August 24 a personally-conducted tour through the Yellowstone Park to Portland and Seattle, returning through the magnificent Canadian Rocky Mountains, will leave the East by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Five and one-half days will be spent in the Park, one day in Portland, one day in Vancouver, one day at Field, B. C., one day at Laggan, Alba., one day at Banff, and stops will be made at many other points of interest. The tour will cover a period of twenty-two days.

As an educational trip for either teacher or scholar, this tour is especially attractive, as it covers a section of America rich in scenery and replete with the marvelous manifestations of nature.

The rates, which will cover all necessary expenses, will be $246 from New York, $243.20 from Philadelphia, $241.20 from Washington and Baltimore, $230.80 from Pittsburgh, and proportionate from other points.

Preliminary leaflets may be obtained of Agents, and detailed itineraries will be ready for distribution shortly. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the Park of the Nation should make application for Pullman space early, as the party will be limited. Make application through local Ticket Agent or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

7-16-2t.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Bryan and Kern Chosen to Lead Party in Fight for Presidency.

A VERY QUIET SESSION

After Turbulence Over Bryan Little Enthusiasm is shown for Second Place—Convention Chooses Twice Defeated Indianian as Nebraskan's Running Mate.

Denver, Col., July 16.—With one turbulent session that lasted until the dawn was breaking and ended with the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President, and a quiet afternoon session that ended with the acmination of John Worth Kern for Vice President, the Democratic National Convention ended its labors on Friday. It had completed a ticket that was consistent at any rate, for a man twice defeated for the Presidency was at the head of it, and a man twice defeated for Governor of his State was at the tail of it.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Only the reluctance of the New York leaders to present a candidate for second place on the Bryan ticket was responsiblefor the nomination of Mr. Kern. William J. Bryan, according to his spokesman here, since it became certain that Judge Gray of Delaware would not consent to become his running mate,, was very anxious to have the New York delegates unite on some conservative Democrat who could lend prestige to the ticket in the East.

JOHN W. KERN.

Mr. Kern had exacted one condition from his friends—that his name should not go before the convention unless there was reasonable assurance that the required two-thirds vote could be rallied to his support. His boom had been little heard of since the early stage of the preconvention activities. It been completely eclipsed by the booms of men like Judge Gray of Delaware, Judge Gaynor of New York, and John Mitchell, the labor leader. When it became evident that men of this character were unwilling to go on the Bryan ticket the Kern boom took a new lease of life.

The nomination of Bryan was made on the first ballot, the vote standing:

William J. Bryan, 892½.
Gov. John A. Johnson, 46.
Judge George Gray, 59½.
Absent or not voting, 8.

At the announcement of the Nebraskan's actual nomination the whole assemblage rose enmasse, waving flags handkerchiefs, newspapers, hats and coats, while a bedlam of sound poured out from ten thousand throats in exulta t yells, cat calls and comanche war whoops, with the added din of shrieking horns, the roar of megaphones, and the strains of the band playing an exultant anthem.

BIRD S. COLER,
Of Brooklyn, was a Vice Presidential possibility.

As the delegates and spectators left the hall the echoes of enthusiasm continued to reverbrate throughout the building, while crowds outside took up the shout and bore it along the dark streets, awakening the city just as the first pale rays of dawn were breaking in the east, with the resounding chorus of "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan!"

GREAT TRIBUTE TO BRYAN.

Convention Cheers Him One Hour and Twenty-Eight Minutes.

Denver, Col., July 15.—Bryan "the Pike's Peak of the democracy," continues to rule the Convntion, his power being supreme. When Senator Gore alluded to the fact that Taft had opposed the Oklahoma constitution and that Bryan had favored it, the Convention broke into a wild demonstration for Bryan, which broke all records, lasting one hour and twenty-eight minutes. In the frenzy that shook the Convention hall the standards of all the States, excepting New York, Deleware, Minnesota, New Jersey, Georgia and Connecticut, were wrenched from their sockets and carried in a wild parade.

In the night session Richmond Pearson Hobson caused a stir by saying in a speech that in his presence a few weeks ago President Roosevelt

SEN. THOMAS P. GORE.

said there was the greatest probability of a war with Japan.

Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, has repudiated the Tammany platform in the committee and is not supporting the anti-injunction plank prepared by the committee of the New York delegation. He and George Fred Williams, who, with one other, are drafting the labor plank, have had radical differences.

The navy planks introduced by Lewis Nixon of New York, and Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, both naval experts, are being considered seriously by the Committee on Resolutions. The delegations from the Pacific slope demand a plank for a great naval increase.

The Committee on Credentials voted to report unseating the McCarren delegates from Kings County, New York, giving seats to the anti-Guffey delegates from Pennsylvania and seating the Johnson delegates from Ohio, the Sullivan delegates from Illinois and the Dubois delegates from Idaho. The Convention sustained the Credential Committee and defeated Colonel Guffey by 615 to 387.

NORMAN E. MACK.
Who helped run the big show at Denver.

Many Factories Resuming.

Winsted, Conn., July 15.—The factories of the Winsted Silk Company, Empire Knife Company, Winsted Hosiery Company, and Benjamin Richards Company all resumed full time operations today, after a period of a short time.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED

Favors Injunctions in Labor Disputes Only Under Restrictions.

PROSECUTE TRUSTS

For Revision of Tariff—Want Valuation of Railroads Made on Basis of Physical Property. To Guarantee Deposits—Against Immigration of Asiatics.

Convention Hall, Denver, July 10.—The platform was presented to the convention soon after midnight and adopted as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democrats of the United States, in National convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principals of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening thorughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenceless public, through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the Nation is now aroused to free the Government from the grip of those who have made made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's Government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished Judges, who have added to the respedt and confidence to which this department must be jealousy maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection on a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all industrial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial suit were involved.

We favor the eight-hour day on all Government work.

We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, for a General Employers' Liability act, covering injury to body or loss of life by employes.

We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's Cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessaries of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home and graduate reductions should be made in such such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge. We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lumber, timber, and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

We demand that the House of Representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the Speaker, and we pledge ourselves to adopt such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions. We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of a law preventing any corporation contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable minimum, and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum.

Railroad Regulation. We assert the right of Congress to exercise complete control over inter-State commerce and the right of each State to exercise like control over commerce within it's borders. We favor the enactment of a law giving to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to inspect proposed railroad tariff rates or schedules before they shall take effect, and if they be found to be unreasonable to initiate an adjustment thereof.

The Rights of the States. Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies," and in "the preservation of the general Government in it's whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and the safety abroad," we are opposed to the centralization implied in these suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general Government should be extended by judicial construction.

Economy in Administration. The Republican Congress in session just ended has made appropriations amounting to $1,008,000,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the past fiscal year by $80,000,000, and leaving a deficit of more than $60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance, and insist upon the strictest economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration.

Banking. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the National banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent National bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all State banking institutions wishing to use it. We favor a postal savings bank if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured, and that it be constituted so as to keep the deposited money in the communities where it is established.

Protection of American Citizens. We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper methods to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty.

Waterways. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the Union, which is justified by the needs of commerce, the connection of the great lakes with this navigable rivers and with the Gulf through the Mississippi River, and the rivers, bays and sounds of our coast with each other by artificial canals, with a view to perfecting a system of inland waterways, to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

The Philippines. We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable Government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba until the neutralization of the Islands can be secured by treaty with other powers.

Income Tax. We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a Constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear it's proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal Government.

Popular Election of Senators. We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other National reforms.

Telegraph and Telephone. We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies engaged in the transmission of messages between the States, under the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Civil Service. The laws pertaining to the Civil Service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

The Navy. The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means an adequate Navy and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country, and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

Asiatic Immigration. We are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population, or whose presence among us would raise issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with Oriental powers.

Arizona and New Mexico. The National Democratic Party for the last sixteen years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States of the Federal Union, and, we favor the immediate admisfion of those Territories as separate States.

Alaska and Porto Rico. We demand for the people of Alaska and Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a Territorform of government.

Hawaii. We favor the application of principles of land laws of the United States to our newly acquired territory, Hawaii, to the end that public lands of that territory may be held and utilized for the benefit of bona fide homesteaders.

Merchant Marine. We believe in the upbuilding of the American and merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public Treasury.

Panama Canal. We believe the Panama Canal will prove of great value to our country, and favor it's speedy completion.

Agricultural and Mechanical Education. We favor the establishment of district agricultural experiment stations, the secondary agricultural and mechanical colleges in the several States.

Post Roads. We favor Federal aid to State and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Foreign Patents. We believe that where an American citizen holding a patent in a foreign country is compelled to manufacture under his patent within a certain time, similar restrictions should be applied in this country to the citizens of subjects of such a country.

Pensions. We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents, and because it tends to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

Trusts. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

Natural Resources. We repeat the demand for internal development and for the conservation of our natural resources contained in previous platforms, the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party, and to that end we insist upon the preservation, protection, and replacement of needed forests, the preservation of the public domain for homeseekers, the protection of the National resources in timber, coal, iron, and oil against monopolistic control, the development of our waterways for navigation and every other useful purpose, including the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, the clarification of streams, the development of water power, and the preservation of electric power generated by this natural force from the control of monopoly; and, to such end, we urge the exercise of all powers, National, State, and municipal, both separately and in co-operation.

The Democratic Party stands for Democracy; the Republican Party has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic.

The Democratic Party is the champion of civil rights and opportunities to all; the Republican Party is the party of privilege and private monopoly. The Democratic Party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and the advancement of the average man; the Republican Party is subservient to the comparatively few who are the beneficiaries of Governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all regardless of previous political affiliation or past differences, who desire to preserve a government of the people by the people and for the people who favor such an administration of the Government as will insure as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contributions to the welfare of society.

Object to Mrs. Longworth.

Columbus, Ohio, July 16.—Repitition of tales that Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth planted a tack point up in a chair in the gallery of the National House, and that she attended the races at the Latonia track were repeated before the Kentucky Delegation to the National Convention of the Prohibition Party. As a result the delegation refused to sanction an invitation to her to attend the convention.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

The Democratic National Committee, at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan, voted to publish all campaign contributions in excess of $100 before the election; to accept none from corporations and to limit individual contributions to $10,000.

To a New York World correspondent John W. Kern said the Democratic campaign would be fought with a view to restoring confidence and that honest business need have nothing to fear.

Senator Otto G. Foelker, who left a sick-bed to go to Albany to vote for the Anti-Race-Track Betting bill, rescued a family at a Brooklyn fire.

Senator McCarren and the Democratic Committee of Kings County, indorsed the Denver ticket and platform.

Thomas D. Jordan, who was under nineteen indictments in connection with the Equitable Life's so-called "Yellow Dog Fund," dropped dead at the Rector street New York station of the subway.

Information from London says that Japan has ordered changes in the battle ship building for Brazil, but officials thought publicity had made their purchase impossible.

The battleship Nebraska started in pursuit of the Atlantic battleship fleet, which she hopes to overtake by making sixteen knots an hour.

W. J. Bryan was nearly overcome on receipt of the news of the demonstration at Denver, and issued a statement of thanks. He was in close consultation over his special wire with his lieutenants in Denver.

The Government crop report indicates the second biggest corn crop in the history of this country, with yields of wheat and oats in excess of 1907.

The members of the Socialist-Labor party were greatly disappointed by Martin R. Preston's refusal to accept the nomination for President.

Mrs. Susan Pangborn of Kearny, N. J., darted in front of a train in a vain attempt to save her little son's life and was seriously injured.

One life was lost in a river front fire at Boston that destroyed property worth $1,500,000.

Aroused by the protests of American manufacturers, President Roosevelt telegraphed the War Department to do everything possible to cancel the contract for English coolie made uniforms.

Washington authorities were said to have information to the effect that Japan has already approached Brazil for the purchase of her three battle ships.

Plans are under way to dismember the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway system.

Sweeping changes in the government of the American branch of the Roman Catholic Church opened the way for the appointment of more American cardinals.

President Roosevelt inspected the Arctic exploring ship Roosevelt and told Commander Peary he felt sure he would find the North Pole.

Twenty property owners in Montclair, N. J., petitoned the Town Council to prohibit by ordinance the outcry of any fowl between 9 p. m., and 6 a. m.

Mrs. Lydia Runyan, of Newark, bitten by a mad dog in her ninety-third year, took the Pasteur treatment.

Only One Term for Bryan.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—The following statement was made by William J. Bryan when he received announcement of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for President.

"The Presidency is the highest official position in the world, and no man occupying it can afford to have his views upon public questions biased by personal ambitions. Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligation to his countrymen, he should enter upon the discharge of his duties with singleness of purpose. Believing that one can best do this when he is not planning for a second term, I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that, if elected, I shall not be a candiate for re-election.

"This is the nomination as purely from the people as can be, and if elected my obligation will be as purely to the people. I appreciate the honor the more because it came not from one person or a few persons, but from the rank and file, acting freely and without compulsion."

Senor Arias resigned as Panama's Secretary of State, and members of his party saw in the action a protest against the "interference" of the United States in the political situation.

HONOLULU'S WELCOME.

Her Citizens Raise Twenty Thousand Dollars to Entertain Fleet.

Honolulu, July 16.—Honolulu will be the last American port at which the Atlantic fleet will stop before carrying the friendship of the American Republic to the great white Confederation of the Pacific. Australia and the citizens of "The Crossroads of the Pacific" are preparing not only to greet the coming of the fleet but to give Rear Admiral Sperry and his men a hearty godspeed and a rousing sendoff when the anchors are hoisted for the leg to Sydney. Honolulu is the capital city of an American territory, as much an integral part of the United States as New York or Boston, although the fact is scarcely recognized on the mainland, and a true American greeting awaits the battleships.

During the seven days of the visit this tropical city will be aglow with thousands of incandescent lamps along the principal streets, and from the electrical illuminations of the hotels and business houses. Flags by the thousands and bunting in the national colors by the mile will be used to dress the town, while every effort is being made to have something doing all the time, in the way of excursions, sports, trips to points of interest about the city, banquets, dinners and dances.

The Japanese colony has organized a welcoming committee of its own, and $3,000 to be spent in daylight fireworks, has been raised among themselves, while preliminary glimpses of Japan are being arranged in the Ixing up of the old tea houses and the opening of new ones in preparation for the sailors.

The Corean colony, the Chinese residents and the Portuguese, as races, are each planning festivities of their own for the officers and men. While the Hawaiians are at work now in the preparation of a great "hookupu" of fruit. This is a gift feast at which all the fresh fruits of Hawaii will be gathered into great heaps and the visitors invited to help themselves, eat what they wish to carry away whatever they please and as much as they can. Among the fruits will be pineapples, oranges, bananas, guavas, mountain apples, vis, breadfruits, canteloupes, and many others, some of which will be novelties to the men.

Secretary Garfield has just returned from a trip to Kilauea and is enthusiastic over this great natural wonder, so enthusiastic that he proposes to start the governmental machinery to make of the volcano and the surrounding country with its steam jets, sulphur banks, forest lava moulds and great tree ferns, a national park. He is also anxious to create a national park at the little village of Naapopo, where Captain Cook, the discoverer of the islands, first landed on Hawaiian soil and where a few weeks afterwards he was assassinated by the natives. At this spot the British government has erected a monument in memory of the navigator a site having been deeded to the British government by Queen Emma.

Business Grows Better.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 15.—Indications are multiplying in all branches of trade that a return of normal business conditions is rapidly approaching. Railroad managers especially report a decided improvement and a sharp demand for cars for the transportation of all classes of freight, with the possible exception of steel and iron.

Grand Chief Engineer Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers said that his reports showed decided business improvements on the railroads throughout the country. Repair shop forces, he added, had been put on full time on practically all of the railroads both east and west.

BASE BALL.

Standing of the Clubs.

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	45	31	.592	Philadelphia	34	37	.479
Pittsburg	46	32	.590	Boston	35	42	.455
New York	45	32	.584	Brooklyn	29	45	.392
Cincinnati	41	38	.519	St. Louis	29	47	.382

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	46	32	.590	Philadelphia	37	37	.500
St. Louis	46	32	.590	Boston	35	41	.469
Chicago	43	34	.559	New York	29	47	.382
Cleveland	42	34	.553	Washington	29	48	.377

NEW YORK MARKET.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the West.

WHEAT—No. 2, Red, 98⅝@99c.
No. 1, Northern Duluth $1.19.
CORN—No. 2, 81½@82c.
OATS—Mixed, white, 55@56c.
BUTTER—Western firsts, 21½c.
State Dairy, 20@21½c.
CHEESE—State, full cream, 11½@12¼c.
MILK—Per quart, 2½c.
EGGS—State and nearby fancy, 24@25c.; do., good to choice, 21@23c.; western firsts, 19@20c.
BEEVES—City Dressed 8½@12½.
SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., $2.50@$4.20.
HOGS—Live per 100 lbs., $.90.
HAY—Prime per 100 lbs., 85c.
STRAW—New, per 100 lbs., 60@70c.
LIVE POULTRY—Spring Chickens per lb., 18c.; Turkeys per lb., 13c.; Ducks per lb., 11@12c.; Fowls per lb., 12c.
DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys per lb., 12@17c.; Fowls per lb., 10@13½c.; Chickens, Phila., per lb., 28@30c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, Norfolk, per bbl., $2.75@$3.25.
ONIONS—Jersey, per basket, 50@$1.00.

Poetry Worth Readnig.

Cosmos.

In flight resplendent through the
summer sky,
While science in desire would fain
apply
The craftsman's cunning handiwork
to trace
The lines evasive of that baffling face
And so imagination would descry
On that far realm of kindred or
ally
To share the bounty of a sentient
race.

'Tis but a dream, a lesion of the
brain,
Born of the soul's desire to pierce
the veil
That screens from mortal ken im
mortal train—
Mine Edith, thus to strive were
but to fail—
The spheres can yield to one no
dearer prize
Who reads his cosmos in thy lovelit
eyes.

M. A. CUMING

The Modern Mummy.

And thou hast walked about! How
In other streets, a many years ago!
And had no doubt, the full of man
hood's glory,
Though now mine eyes, perforce
behold thee so!

Methinks, then, thou art from some
town benighted,
Where goggled eye and curiously
swathed head
Bespoke a populace or race affrighted
To rightly robe or to enbalm their
dead.

Thy masked face and hands so well
protected
Recall an age sans hygenic pride—
What? I have erred? Thou hast not
been injected!
Thou'rt much alive—just on an
auto ride!

L. S. WATERHOUSE

Always Busy.

All the votes are counted;
All the work is done;
The crisis is surmounted
And another race is run!
But the candidates are steady,
An' they'll want to run again;
So now we're gettin' ready
Fur the next
cam-
paign!

With courage undiminished
We're bound to persevere;
To-day is scarcely finished
Before to-morrow's here.
We're bound to save the nation.
So we work with might an' main.
A-makin' preparation
Fur the next
cam-
paign!

Washington Star.

Exaltation of Mary Ann.

When our friendship first began
Her name was simply Mary Ann.
In childish flights we used to soar
Beyond each homely farmhouse door
But that, you know, was long before
Her dad grew rich.

When our courtship first began
She was still plain Mary Ann.
Then our youthful fancies flew
Far from all our childhood knew—
This before her daddy grew
Still richer.
When our silence first began
She became Miss Marie Anne.
Now no more our visions blend—
All my hopes are at an end—
I am a forgotten friend—
Pa's made his pile.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

Influence.

A pebble in the flood was cast,
And ripples sought the shore,
That fainter grew, until at last
'Twas smooth, as just before.

A flower grew beside the brink,
Whose waters had declined,
And sadly, vainly, sought to drink,
Then drooped its head, resigned.

But when the ripples came, one rose
And reached it where it grew,
And straight, forgetting all its woes,
It raised its head anew.

And later, when the rains had laved
And given the herbage drink,
Then all declared the rains had saved
The flower by the brink.

Ride That Is a Ride.

Go to with your fuss wagon puffing,
And eke with your flying machine;
No sport is the former—but bluffing,
The latter's no dream that's serene.

For me the high daddy of travel—
This eerie perch lofty and gay;
'Tis the boss beyond question or
cavil;
A ride on a load of new hay.

H. S. K.

The French People.

In the days of Voltaire, French was the language of 27 per cent of the population of Europe; to-day it is spoken as a vernacular by less than 50,000,000 souls in Europe alone. On the other hand German is the mother tongue of 115,000,000 souls in Europe alone.—Dr. Bertillion in Le Figaro.

A leading New York tailor says that many young married women come to him to learn how to pack their husband's clothes.

Nursing Mothers and Over-burdened Women

In all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by over-work, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating restorative strength-giver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless boon to prepare the system for baby's coming and rendering the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state, or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, pelvic catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anteversion or retro-version or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This world-famed specific for woman's weaknesses and peculiar ailments is a pure glyceric extract of the choicest native, medicinal roots without a drop of alcohol in its make-up. All its ingredients printed in plain English on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Dr. Pierce thus invites the fullest investigation of his formula knowing that it will be found to contain only the best agents known to the most advanced medical science of all the different schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments.

If you want to know more about the composition and professional endorsement of the "Favorite Prescription," send postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his *free* booklet treating of same.

You can't afford to accept as a substitute for this remedy *of known composition* a secret nostrum *of unknown composition*. Don't do it.

GIFTS OF RARE COINS.

Addition to the Collection of the Numismatic Society.

The members of the American Numismatic Society, made many notable additions to its collections in 1907. One member donated a collection of gold and silver coins—about 2800 silver and 200 gold—the value of which is variously estimated at from $25,000 to $50,000.

This gift, the name of whose donor is not yet made public, has not been catalogued, but it embraces numerous rare specimens hitherto missing from the society's collection.

President Archer M. Huntington, as has yearly been his custom, gave many interesting specimens, among which was an entire proof set of gold and silver coins of Queen Victoria for the year 1893; five gold coins of Japan, Tunis, Italy and Russia; also many of the recen issues of the Belgium Numismatic Society, which included medals of Count De Flandres and Admiral De Ruyter, and a number of Grand Army badges which were issued in connection with the recent Saratoga convention. These were added to the Society's department of badges and insignia.

Former President Daniel Parish, Jr., gave two very rare South American medals struck in silver, six fine gold Roman coins of ancient issue, a large bronze medal of Henry Ward Beecher, and many early store cards or tokens.

J Sanford Siatus, who is an authority on American insignia, presented sixty specimens of gold and enamelled foreign insignia, a full set of money of Edward VII., which included the Maundy money, three silver Salmagundi Club medals, a full proof set of United States coins for 1907 in gold and silver; two of the ne twenty-dolla gold pieces of Saint Gaudens design, also the ten dollar gold piece; a full proof set of the Philippine coinage for 1906, two bronze foreign war medals, a full set of the medals issued in connection with the English Bury St. Edmunds pageant, and a full set of medals commemorating the 700th anniversary of the foundation of Liverpool.

Edward D. Adams gave two bronze plaques showing the obverse and reverse of the Sir Francis Drake medal and an electrotype copy of the silver world map showing the voyage made by Sir Francis Drake 1577-1580. He also presented a silver jubilee kroner of Francis I. of Austria and a beautiful bronze medal issued by the city of Florence in commemoration of Paolo Toscanelli and Amerigo Vespucci. The committee on publication of medals of which Mr Adams is chairman, donated the first impression in silver and bronze of the Sir Francis Drake medal.

An important gift was made by two of the mint engravers of the United States at Philadelphia. Messrs. Morgan and Barber, who have designed nearly every coin turned out by this government for the last thirty years or more. Sixty of the specimens of their most important work were presented to the society by the mint engravers.

Mrs. Jane L. Nichols gave an interesting collection of sixty-five South American gold and silver coins. Robert McLachlan, the authority on Canadian metallic issues, presented a number of Canadian religious medals. W. Boerum Wetmore, the well known collector, donated 250 Oriental coins to that department of the society's collection, which is becoming an important section.

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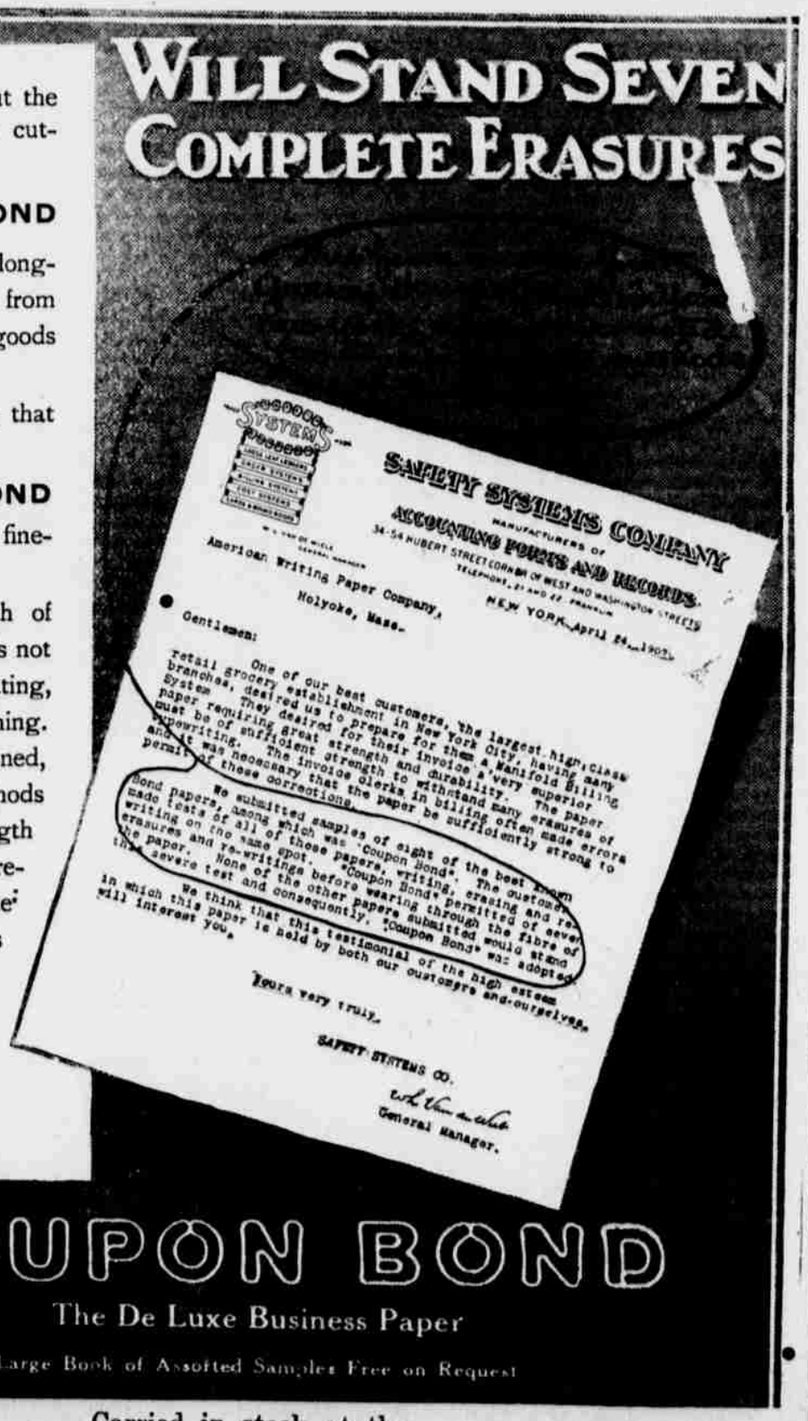

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.

A BAD YEAR FOR UNCLE SAM.

The Deficit in the National Treasury is Third Greatest Since the Civil War.

Only twice since the Civil War has the United States treasury had a greater deficit than the one which it faced at the close of the present fiscal year. The statement showed an increase of expenditures over receipts for the year approximating $60,000,000. In 1894 there was a deficit of $69,803,000, and in 1899 one of a little over $89,000,000. This last, however, was just after the conclusion of the war with Spain. The nearest approach to this year's figures was in 1904, when the deficit totalled $41,770,000.

The total receipts for the year have been about $599,000,000, or $64,000,000 less than for the fiscal year 1907, custom receipts having fallen off $46,000,000 and the internal revenues $19,000,000, miscellaneous receipts alone showing a slight gain. The disbursements for the year have been about $659,000,000, or $80,000,000 more than for 1907, and $54,000,000 than for any other year since 1865, not excepting the Spanish war period. These increased disbursements are very general and are shown in nearly every account except that of interest on the public debt.

Make Use of Your Leisure Time.

If you have an hour to spend each day don't idle it away, for time is valuable. It will pay you to write to the Circulation Department of *The Philadelphia Press*, mentioning this paper, and they will send you an interesting book of advice, telling how to make use of your spare moments and how to make a considerable sum of money for a little work you can do very easily. A postal card will bring this information to you. Don't put it off, write at once, for it will mean dollars to you. Address Circulation Department, *The Press*, Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Just About Now.

About this time the pesky mosquito puts in an appearance—a natty appearance, we may add.

About this time the amateur fisherman takes to hook and lyin'.

About now the young college graduate begins to see $5000 jobs looming up ahead—in his mind's eye.

About now last year's bathing suit is looked over to see if it can be worn any longer—or any shorter.

About now the matrimonial angling season begins. As with other kinds of angling, there will be more nibbles than catches.

Just about now.—*Boston Transcript.*

Two Wilkes-Barre men, Thomas Wilson and George Gotthold are developing a formula for making brick and wall plaster which, it is believed will revolutionize that business. No cement or sand is used but material which heretofore has been considered worthless and it is claimed that the cost of the plaster will be $2 a ton and of the brick $2.50 a thousand.

Market for Old Horse Shoes.

Old horseshoes find a ready market in China. One steamer alone brought 300 tons of this iron from Hamburg. Chinese iron dealers buy the horseshoes and sell them to knife and tool manufacturers all over the province of Shantung. It is claimed by the Chinese that the temper of this class of iron makes it the best obtainable for knives and cutlery and also good for other tools. The reason ascribed for this is that the constant beating the shoes have received under the feet of horses has given them a peculiar temper absolutely unobtainable in any other way, and that tools made from them are superior to all others.

Every father of seven or more children is practically exempt from taxation in France.

Germany's colonies are five times as big as herself, those of France, 18 times, and Britain 97 times bigger than herself.

Hannibal during his campaign in Italy and Spain plundered 400 towns and destroyed 300,000 men.

New York city is now spending on education $120,873 each school day.

Schools for Lace-making.

There are 160 schools for lace-making and embroidery on tulle in origin of which three-fourths are shared by girls of the Roman [illegible]

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE LONG ALASKA TRAIL.

In Summer a Lonely, Flowery Way —Mighty Different in Winter.

Our trail still leads to the north along the great Government road from Whitehorse to Dawson, a gold seeker writes in Hunter-Trader-Trapper. It is about 350 miles well timbered all the way with spruce, poplar and cottonwood; some jack pine just starting in thick masses of many acres.

Forest fires ten years ago drove most of the game and fur to other parts, yet we see fresh signs of bear and fox in the dusty road every day for miles and miles. Some duck, mostly mallard, canvas back and black duck, geese and swan show up nearly every day's travel.

This is the middle of May—the grass is four inches high, blue and white flowers along the roadside, some strawberry blossoms, and yet a pane of glass frozen in our camp kettles each morning. Fruit is killed 1,000 miles south.

This Government road is a solitude in summer, not a person for a hundred miles, but in winter when the ice tops travel on the mighty Yukon River, then this road is a wide awake, thriving, bustling, hustling, get there runway for the traders and miners. Great four and six horse stages slam through this road night and day from both ends.

Change horses every twenty-two miles at hotels called roadhouses. The charges at these roadhouses are $1.50 for each meal, $1 for bed, $1 for handout lunch; beer, &c., 25 cents per drink, hay and oats 5 to 10 cents per pound. The hay comes from Spokane and the oats from Manitoba, both points about 1,500 miles away. Both articles are first class.

We were overtaken on this road by four droves of beef cattle of 125 head in each drove. They were shipped from Calgary, Canada and Seattle, Wash. 500 miles by rail, 1,000 by sea, then 120 miles by rail, 140 miles on foot, then by boat 250 miles to Dawson, 1,200 miles to Fairbanks. Feed, both oats and hay, averages $160 per ton.

The first cost of cattle is about $70 per head. They are stall fed until three years old and weigh from 1,600 to 2,200 each, the best in the land. The freight on each is more than $100, the feed and care another $100

They sell in Fairbanks for $350 to $400 each. The man who works the pick and shovel pays for all. Chuck steak, 65 cents; T bone steak, 90 cents; best cuts, $1 per pound.

One herd lost five head through the ice; the next day the next herd lost nine head at the same place. They went under the ice in twelve feet of water. The miner must pay for this loss also. The hay each herd of 125 eats costs about $200 each night on the road. One herd was short a man to drive, so the younger of us two gold hunters went for five days at $10 per day and expenses to help out.

IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP.

The Best, Cheapest and Most Efficacious Medicine.

Sleep is the best and cheapest medicine, and it is within the reach of everybody. We require as much sleep as we can procure. We may work at high pressure if we sleep enough, but if we overwork and undersleep, irritability, insomnia and neurasthenia are almost certainly in store. One of the prime causes of ill-health among men and women who have to work with their brains is neglect of sleep. The woman who curtails her sleep begins to worry.

Insufficient sleep, in the first instance, is a common cause of insomnia. Rest and sleep are the only rational cures for brain fag and nervous exhaustion. It is the highly developed mind that it liable to worry, the alert, highly strung individual who is prone to suffer from sleeplessness. The country yokel can always sleep, and nobody ever saw a neurasthenic cow; but the higher the type the greater need for rest and a sufficient amount of sleep.

Modern sanatoria teach us much about rest that is worth knowing. Disease is combated by putting the patient in such a condition as to enable him to cure himself, as it were, by letting nature do her beneficent work unhindered. One of the unbreakable rules of a sanitarium day is rest—absolute rest—for an hour before and for a short time after meals, says McCall's Magazine. See the common sense of this! How can food possibly do anyone any good if taken into an exhausted frame? How is it to be digested? How can the bodily tissues be refreshed and nourished? In the big shops, at every change of season and at sales, it is terrible to see the crowds of women, fagged and over-excited, who "rush" a meal in some close room, most likely chatting or planning all the while, and then, without a break of any sort, go back to the fever of shopping, many of them with the prospect of a railroad journey back to the suburbs as a wind-up. How many headaches will be the result? What proportion of these shopping ladies will go home too tired to sleep?

Neglect of sleep is, perhaps, the most fatal error made nowadays by busy people. Sleep is the only rational cure of, as it is the natural safeguard against, brain-fag and nervous exhaustion. It is always the highly developed, energetic individual who is the first to suffer from worry and sleeplessness.

RIGHT HAND OR BOTH HANDS.

Four-Fifths of the Babies Said to Be Ambidextrous.

Many reasons have been advanced for the prevalence of right-handedness. It is by some said to be the result of nursing and infantile treatment, to be due to early practice in writing and drawing, to be the outcome of warfare, education and heredity, the result of mechanical law and other remote causes, according to The Strand. Sir James Sawyer declares that the preferential use of the right hand is due to the fact that in primitive days man used the right hand for the purposes of offense, so as to keep the heart—the vital spot—as far as possible from the assault of an adversary. Recent experiments and observations, however, prove that singlehandedness is merely the result of faulty or restricted education.

It is a curious instance of human contrariness that should one eye, one ear or one leg of a child show signs of diminished vigor the parents would instantly seek the cause of, and if possible, the remedy for that lamentable condition; yet for some inexplicable reason or prejudice the left hand of the average child is ruthlessly and deliberately neglected, until in mature years it is an undeveloped, useless and almost unnecessary appendage.

Careful observations have shown that out of every hundred persons born into this world eighty are congenitally ambidextrous—that is to say, they will instinctively reach for an object with either hand and only require proper instruction and training to develop both hands and arms to an equal degree of strength and skill.

Of the remaining 20, 17 will be righthanded, while the other three will show a natural bias toward the left hand. The cultivation of ambidexterity, therefore, offers no insuperable difficulties, and the economical, physiological and psychological advantages are enormous.

It is said that the Japanese soldiers can use their weapons with equal skill in either hand, for they are trained to be ambidextrous from childhood. At school they are taught to write and draw with both hands. In drawing and painting no supporting device whatever is used, the entire arm being employed.

The German educational authorities, too, are at present giving considerable attention to left-hand work, especially in their technical and mechanical schools. The students are taught to saw, plane and hammer as well with the left hand as with the right, and the economical and industrial importance of ambidexterity is firmly impressed upon the minds of young men and women.

WATCH REPAIRING SEASONS.

April to July the Busiest Time in This Business.

"Are there seasons in the watch repairing business? Oh, yes," said the jeweller, "there are seasons in this just as there may be in any other business, and the busy season in watch repairing lasts from April to July.

"We are busy, to be sure, at all times through the year; there are always watches to be repaired, but our busiest season is one comprising the latter part of spring and the earlier part of summer, when people are preparing to go or are going away

"At this season they want to be sure that their watches are in order and to be relied on while they are gone, and so they bring them in. One might have to depend more upon his watch when away than he would at home, and so he wants to feel sure of it.

"In winter, if a woman's watch, for instance, should stop she would probably simply put it away and not bother about having it repaired then; she might perhaps have other watches that she could use, and in any event she would have clocks at hand by which she could tell the time; but if she were going away she would be very likely to bring in the watch she was to carry and have it looked over; and the same would be true of many people, both men and women, who thus come to have their watch repairing done at this time of year.

"You say you thought that more mainsprings break in winter than in summer? I dare say that is the common impression; but it is my observation that more mainsprings break in summer than in winter, and such mishaps may add to the number of watches that come in at this season, but the common reason that brings them to us in greater numbers at this time is the desire to have them in order.

"We always have some watches sent in to us from the country in summer for repair. Naturally they get rougher usage or are more liable to mishap there than they would be in their ordinary use in the city. Sometimes we get watches that have been dropped overboard, and water is about as bad for a watch as fire. However perfectly constructed a watch case may be water will work into it around the stem if it is long enough submerged.

"So, while there are always watches to be repaired, the months from April to July constitute what you might call the busy season in watch repairing, and on some days in this season we may receive for repair twice as many watches as come to us in a day in the course of regular business at other seasons of the months running round the year."

LOVE OF THE JEW'S HARP.

Some Distinguished Performers Upon the Instrument.

The jewsharp has been a familiar instrument under that name in this island for some 400 years, and is itself of much greater antiquity. In a Scottish witch trial in 1591 it was affirmed, says the London Globe, that a girl named Duncan played "upon a small trumpe called a jewstrump" before the unholy fraternity of witches on the occasion of their invading a church; whereupon his Scottish Majesty, before whom and his Council the trial took place, called upon the girl to play before him a dance upon her "trumpe," which she accordingly did.

Several writers of voyages and travels of the Elizabethan era mention jewsharps, with hatchets, knives, beads and the like, as suitable wares to be taken for purposes of barter with the American Indians and other uncivilized peoples. Sir Walter Raleigh mentions that a jewsharp would purchase two hens, which seems a fairly profitable rate of exchange.

The jewsharp has had its Paderewski. The late Charles Godfrey Leland, best known to fame as Hans Breitmann, in his "Memoirs," recalling his student days in Germany, mentions a certain Dr. Kerner, who performed on the single and double jewsharp. Dr. Kerner, says Leland, "from this most unpromising instrument drew airs of such exquisite beauty that one could not have been more astonished had he heard the sweet tones of Grief drawn from a cat by twisting its tail."

More extraordinary even than the performances of Leland's Dr. Kerner were those given some 80 years ago in London by a compatriot of his named Eulenstein. The late Professor Charles Tomlinson, writing in 1895, gave his own recollections of some of Eulenstein's feats. This performer, he wrote, "excited wonder and delight by combining as many as 16 jewsharps, including two octaves, in one frame, and he managed to shift them in his mouth so rapidly as to produce what was called fairy music. A performance at the Royal Institution led to his being invited to evening parties." One can hardly imagine a performance on the jewsharp as one of the attractions at the present day Royal Institution.

But the jewsharp has gone down in the world. It is no longer played upon at the Royal Institution; no modern Dr. Burney composes music for it; nor will it as an article of barter purchase a single hen.

ANTIQUITY OF AGRICULTURE.

Probably Originated in South and East of Europe.

"The origin of agriculture," says Professor Wiegend, of the University of Bonn, "is lost in the mists of antiquity. We know that in neolithic times in Europe eight kinds of cereals were cultivated, besides flax, peas, poppies, apples, pears, plums, etc., At the same time, various animals were domesticated. Among these were horses, short-horned oxen, horned sheep, goats, two breeds of pigs, dogs.

"In all likelihood agriculture arose in the south and east of Europe, and spread gradually in the center, north and west. A hunting population is often very averse to even the slightest amount of work that agriculture requires in a tropical country. The same holds good, as a rule for pastoral communities. In all cases a powerful constraint is necessary to force these people into uncongenial employment. Fate is stronger than will, and at various periods in different climes hunters and herders have been forced to till the soil.

"The desert," Professor Wiegand says in another part of his paper, "notwithstanding all difficulties of communication, offered more facilities than the sea to early man; it had, in fact, three manifest advantages over the Mediterranean: (1) The desert penetrates further into the interior of the country. It is several times larger than the Mediterranean, and can therefore, tap more countries; it reaches to precisely those richest countries that the Mediterranean does not touch. (2) The desert does not oblige the pastor to seriously modify his mode of life. In order to traverse the desert it is necessary to arrange the journey in stages; but these stages, once created, the pastor can live in his own way. (3) A numerous troop can cross the desert. They travel in caravans for greater safety and defense against possible attacks.

'Such are the reasons which caused early man to travel over the desert before voyaging over and utilizing the sea."

Air-Propellers.

Count Zeppelin, whose experiments with a gigantic airship over the Lake of Constance attracted world-wide attention some few years ago, has devised a novel form of propellers intended to drive light-draft boats and launches.

Instead of operating in the water Zeppelin's propellers, like those used to drive balloons, rotate in the atmosphere. They are specially intended for use in very shallow waters, and in tropical rivers which contain so many aquatic plants that the propeller of an ordinary boat becomes clogged with them. Boats having a very light draft can be skimmed along with such propellers at the rate of several miles an hour.

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